

P.73 - 79

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JULY 22 1967









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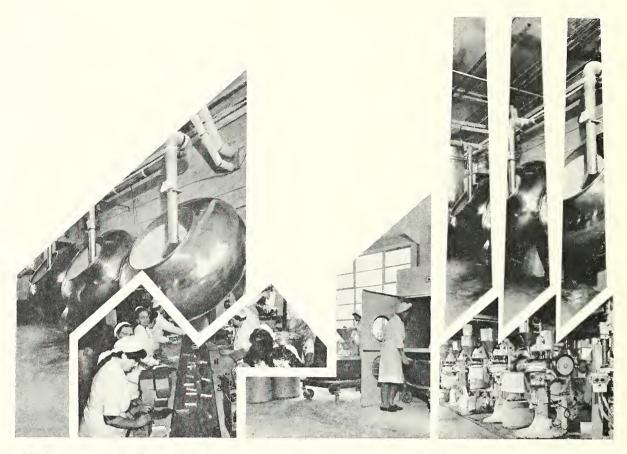
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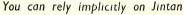
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# The United States Dispensatory

Arthur Osol, PhD, LlD, President and Professor of Chemistry, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Robertson Pratt, PhD, Professor of Pharmacognosy and Antibiotics, University of California College of Pharmacy, and Mark D. Altschule, MD, Director of Internal Medicine and of Research in Clinical Physiology, McClean Hospital, with 21 contributors.

26th edition

The new edition of The Dispensatory of United States America now called the United States Dispensatory which has just been published continues to be the foremost reference book for pharmacists. This world famous pharmaceutical reference book has now been in existence for 133 years. It is now more comprehensive than ever before and is the most authoritative source of reference on the whole range of pharmaceuticals at present used in medicine. As well as including all up to date information made available over the past six years, this edition has been completely redesigned in appearance, to make it easier to handle and read. Among other major innovations is the use of a single alphabetical list instead of the double one used in the last edition and a specially written series of articles on pharmaceutical groups written by experts. The U.S.D. is an obvious choice for any good pharmaceutical library.

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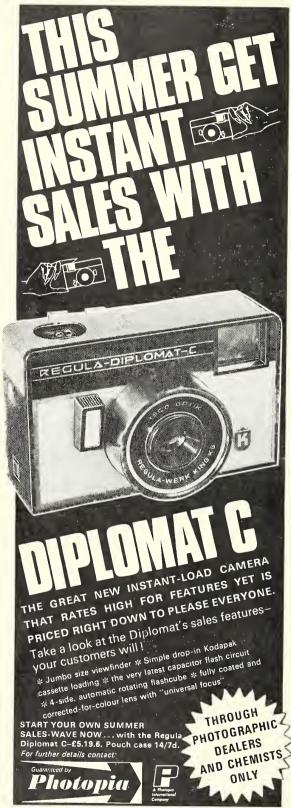


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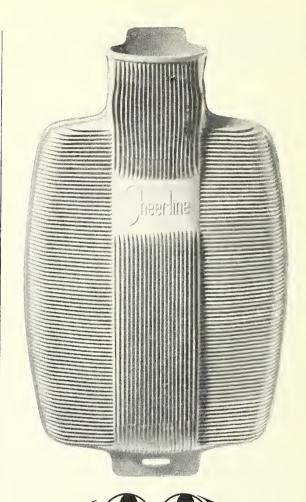
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Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 188

July 22 1967

No. 4562

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Volume 188

JULY 22, 1967

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## **Eye Solutions**

#### HEALTH SERVICES COUNCIL REPORT

A REPORT on the preparation of sterile fluids for use in the eyes was prepared during 1966 by the Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee, according to the annual report of the Central Health Services Council (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s.).

The Council agreed to the committee's suggestion that a subcommittee should be convened comprising members of the Standing Medical, Nursing and Pharmaceutical Advisory Committees to consider if any further precautions should be taken to prevent the contamination of sterile fluids during use. The Standing Medical Advisory Committee has set up a joint subcommittee with its Scottish counterpart "to review the arrangements for treatment in hospitals of patients suffering from acute poisoning by drugs and certain domestic clinical substances, and their aftercare."

**Product Quality** 

EUROPEAN ORGANISATION CONFERENCE THE eleventh annual conference THE eleventh annual conference (second in London) of the European Organisation for Quality Control was opened by the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Douglas Jay) recently. Its general theme was "Practical Realisation of Quality and Reliability," and subjects for sessional papers included "Responsibilities of Management," "Involvement of People," "Market Research," "Preparation of Specifications" "Purchasing Proprietary Provolvement of reope, market described and search," "Preparation of Specifications," "Purchasing Proprietary Products." One of the three-paper sessions was given over to "The Customer's Rôle." The conference attracted the record number of nearly 850 delegates representing twenty-five countries, with fraternal delegates from the United States and Japan. Between them they represented, in the words of E.O.Q.C. president (Dr. U. Turello, Italy), "not only quality engineers but a complete cross-section of industry." Object of the movement is put as "to establish total customer need and satisfaction." Working groups include glossary and edi-torial committees (the latter responsible for a periodical Quality and for a Newsletter) and groups concerned with sampling procedures, reliability and consumer problems. Moves are currently afoot to form a world federation of quality and reliability organisations. U.K. organisations wishing to associate themselves with the movement should approach the British Productivity

Council, Victory House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4, which, with the National Council for Quality and Reliability, organised the event.

### Employment Tax DATE FOR CLAIMING REFUNDS

THE Minister of Labour is to extend until September 4 the period in which employers can make late applications for registration for claiming refunds and premiums under the Selective Employment Payments Act. Establishments satisfying the requirements of the Act will then be registered from September 5, 1966. Any establishment whose application is received after September 4 this year will be registered if eligible from the date the application is received. The extension of the period does not relate to employers setting up in business for the first time or opening new establishments of existing businesses. In such cases the question of backdating should not arise and the date of registration will normally be the date on which the application is received by the appropriate Ministry.

#### **British Standards**

NEW AND DRAFT SPECIFICATIONS

AMONG the recently issued British Standards is B.S. 4172:1967 Insectici-

dal efficiency of aerosols against flies. Metric units (price 6s.). It deals with performance requirements for aerosol insecticides and a method of biological testing. B.S. 4179:1967 Synthetic  $\beta$ -carotene for use in foodstuffs. Metric units. (Price 5s.) sets out limits for matter volatile at 54°C, sulphated ash, arsenic, lead, copper and  $\beta$ -carotene content. There is a section on the detection of oxidation products with coloured impurities. Draft standards that have been circulated include the following:— 67/12536 Revision of section 16, Adhesives for packaging of B.S. 1133. Packaging Code; 67/13275 Fast red E for use in foodstuffs; 67/13675 Oxygen; 67/13676 Nitrogen; 67/15260 Essential oils. Revision of B.S. 2999/16 to 31.

#### Writers' Awards

1967 GLAXO FELLOWSHIPS PRESENTED

GLAXO Travelling Fellowships each worth £500, are awarded to selected science journalists to enable them to visit scientific institutions overseas. This year's awards, presented in London on July 13, went to Mr. John Davy, O.B.E. (science correspondent of the Observer) and Miss Judith Hann, B.Sc. (science correspondent of the Northern Echo. They were presented by Sir Alan Wilson (chairman, Glaxo Group, Ltd.). Mr. Davy plans to use his award to study aspects of science policy'—the national management of research and development—with special reference to Britain's relations with the Common Market and with the United States." Miss Hann is using her award to write about international research into birth and pregnancy, including work on Rhesus babies and the relationship between diabetes



30 PER CENT. UP:
Two new automatic
capsule manufacturing
machines now in production at Parke, Davis
& Co., Staines Road,
Hounslow, Middlesex,
have raised the company's output of hardgelatin capsules by 30
per cent. to an average daily production
of 4½ million. In the
picture visiting vicepresident William G.
Meier, Detroit, U.S.A.
(right) looks over the
machine with Mr.
S. G. Davis (production manager at
Hounslow).





GLAXO FELLOWS BOTH: Mr. John Davy (national award) and Miss Judith Hann (provincial award).

pregnancy. She will visit the United States and Europe. Miss Hann, who entered journalism only eighteen months ago, is the first woman to win the award.

#### University Successes

GRADUATES AT BRADFORD

THE first students to graduate following a degree course within the new University of Bradford had their degree conferred by the chancellor (The Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson) at a congregation on July 14. Graduates in pharmacy were:—

(GENERAL) Second class honours—upper division: M. G. Andrew, J. P. S. Blundell, Miss M. B. Steel. Second class honours—lower division: C. C. Barker, G. Baskind, J. Black, L. Black, Miss S. R. Clegg, S. G. Davison, J. C. Froggatt, Miss E. A. Hyde, Miss J. W. Knapp, J. D. C. Mortimer, A. Robinson, Miss S. E. Skirrow, S. D. Surr, R. Taylor, Miss S. Thompson, T. Walne, Miss B. A. Weston, Mrs. B. E. Williams, D. A. Yeo. Third class honours: D. Butler, R. B. Capstick, Miss E. O. Elegbede, S. M. Ferouz, Miss B. A. Gill, K. Hinde, G. P. Hughes, J. S. Jacobs, B. V. Jackson, Miss M. J. Murray, Miss L. Thomas, J. P. Waterhouse, T. P. Wheeler. Ordinary: M. A. Jawad, D. N. Milnes.

(SPECIAL) First class honows: J. S. Marland. Second class honows — upper division: D. Ashworth, D. A. Collinge, M. Cooper, C. D. Dunn, L. Finch, Miss A. C. Hall, Miss S. M. Hay, Miss C. Haynes, R. Naylor, Miss P. S. Richardson, M. Rogan, W. G. Salt, Miss H. Saunders, N. Skeldon, Miss J. C. Sollitt, G. L. Wilkinson, Second class honows — lower division: J. Buchanan, Miss W. E. Collins, D. R. Dainty, Miss K. Dickinson, G. M. Drew, B. D. Godfrey, D. M. Goodwin, W. Hutchison, J. W. Lamble, M. D. Pearson, Miss S. M. Walters. Third class honows: D. Lythgow.

Mr. P. A. Linley, B. Pharm., M.P.S., has been appointed to the post of assistant lecturer in pharmacognosy at the University.

#### HERIOT-WATT PRIZEWINNERS

THE following awards for 1966-67 were made in the department of pharmacy, Heriot-Watt University:—

macy, Heriot-Watt University:—

Third year Ph.C.: Duncan memorial medal and prize, G. F. Merson gold medal, J. Rutherford Hill conference prize, T. & H. Smith, Ltd., prize, Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., prize, Anne C. Green. Evans Medical, Ltd., book prize, Shiela M. Mackenzie. Pfizer, Ltd., prize, Mrs. Hazel I. Laird. Third year B.S.c.: Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., prize, Evans Medical, Ltd., book prize, Veronica A. Keightley. Evans Medical, Ltd., book prize, Shiela L. Watt. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., book prize, R. P. Baillie. Second year B.S.c.: Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., prize, R. M. Graham. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., book prize, Joan M. Miller.

#### Aerosol Exhibition

BERLIN WILL SEE BRITISH PRODUCTS
THE fourth International Aerosol Exhibition takes place in Berlin, Germany, September 15-19, running concurrently with the sixth Aerosol Congress of the Federation of European Aerosols. The British Aerosol Manu-

facturers' Association is being represented at the Congress by its chairman (Mr. Robin Hearn, Metal Box Co., Ltd). At the exhibition itself British aerosols will be well to the fore with B.A.M.A. and eleven of its members, who will combine to have a joint stand. They are being joined by Manufacturing Chemist and Aerosol

## IRISH NEWS THE REPUBLIC

#### Examination Results FIRST AND SECOND YEAR SUCCESSES

RESULTS of the First University Examination in Science (Pharmacy) of University College, Dublin, held this summer, have been announced by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland as follows: Pass—Clodagh K. Brady; P. A. Coffey; Ann J. Cronin; Veronica A. Fehily; Catherine J. Goldon; Jennifer Gungadin; Bridget C. Kelly; J. A. Leahy; Patricia A. McDermott; Teresa C. McDonald; J. A. McElwee; D. P. Moran; Mary J. O'Reilly; O. J. Roche and A. L. Walsh. Results of the Second Year College Examination in Science (Pharmacy) were: Pass—L. J. Baxter; D. V. Cronin; Anne Garahy; D. J. Hickey; Ranjith Lalloo; D. S. A. Leavy; R. J. O'Rourke; E. N. Ryan; Yip Chor Wong and R. R. Neville.

#### **Local Elections**

SUCCESSFUL PHARMACIST CANDIDATES AMONG the Irish pharmacists successful in the recent local elections was a former lord mayor of Dublin and former president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, Mr. P. A. Brady, who, with 2,762 votes defeated Mr. Richie Ryan, a shadow minister in the Fine Gael party and Mr. F. Cluskey (Labour) who was fancied to be elected lord mayor. Also successful were Miss M. Baxter, who, standing for Fine Gael in her first venture at the polls, was elected to Cavan Urban Council; and Messrs. J. Carroll (Cork Corporation; P. Foley (Drogheda Corporation and Louth County Council); L. Manley

(Balbriggan Town Commissioners) and

L. Ronaghan (Monaghan Urban Coun-

#### IRISH BREVITIES

#### THE REPUBLIC

THE "grand old lady" of Irish pharmacy, eighty-nine year old Mrs. Christina Mary Wilson, L.P.S.I., 18 The Beach, Cobh, figured in a happy family reunion recently when she met her brother, Mr. C. Jessop, home on holiday from Vancouver, for the first time in sixty-four years. A brother, John Francis Jessop, conducted a pharmacy at Dolphin's Barn, Dublin, and was also compounder at South Earl Street dispensary. He died in 1937. Mrs. Wilson was registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1900. In 1908 she married Mr. J. Wilson, then proprietor of a pharmacy at Westburn Place, Cobh. Following her husband's death in 1922, Mrs. Wilson took over management. Of her five surviving children two are pharmacists. They now run the family business.

#### **PURCHASE TAX**

#### More "essential" drugs exempted

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have issued the Purchase Tax (No. 3) Directions, 1967, which temporarily exempts further "essential" drugs and medicines from tax as from July 19. Additions and extensions to the entries in the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 1) Order, 1967 (with the equivalent proprietary products in square brackets) are:—

Droperidol;

Flufenamic acid [Arlef 100];

Guaiphenesin, mixed with ephedrine hydrochloride, theophylline and phenobarbitone [Franol expectorant]; Guaiphenesin, mixed with phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride [Delexin]; Niridazole;

Nitroxynil, and its meglumine salt; Norethynodrel mixed with mestranol; Paromomycin, mixed with pectin and

kaolin [Humagel];

Sodium tetradecyl sulphate prepared for injection as a sclerosant [S.T.D.];
Trifluperidol hydrochoride [Triperidol],
Trometamol mixed with sodium chloride and potassium chloride;

Urokinase;

The entry relating to activated magnesium aluminium silicates is amended to Activated magnesium aluminium silicates with pectin, whether or not mixed with one of the following, that is to say, a mixture of bismuth carbonate and kanamycin [Kantrcxil]; sulphate, or neomycin sulphate.

HEAD III

The entry relating to Ferrous succinate is amended to Ferrous succinate with or without succinic acid [Ferromyn-S].

The entry Oxyclozanide now reads:
Oxyclozanide, whether or not mixed with tetramisole hydrochloride; and the heading to the final collective entry in Head III reads: The following substances and salts thereof, derivatives of these substances and salts of such derivatives:—

The Treasury will, in due course, be asked to make an Order giving permanent statutory effect to the Direction. Traders known to be concerned are being separately notified of the new regulations.

#### NEWS IN BRIEF

A REVISED explanatory booklet concerning the National Health Service Superannuation Scheme (England and Wales) has been published by the Ministry of Health (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s.).

TWELVE M.P.'s from both sides of the House were among recent visitors to the Pharmaceutical Society's House. They met members of Council and discussed with them the development and problems within pharmacy.

THE Migraine Trust, 23 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, has published the first issue of a quarterly newspaper, Migraine News, to present articles and information on current research and therapy in migraine. Copies are available to supporters of the Trust free of charge.

THE first annual review of the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme completed by the Ministry of Health in 1966 resulted in price reductions with an estimated value of £4.5 million a year of which £3.7 million resulted directly or indirectly from the scheme [corrected note].

REPRESENTATIVES of the Chemical Industries Association and Verband der Chemischen Industrie met in Frankfurt, Germany, on July 10-11, to discuss matters of mutual interest, and especially the effect of the prevailing economic conditions in both countries upon the development of the chemical industry. It was agreed to hold future meetings at six-monthly intervals.

CLOSING date for submissions for the capital goods section of the 1968 Council of Industrial Design design awards is July 31, 1967. All classes of industrial machinery, electrical and electronic equipment, scientific instruments and commercial road and rail transport are eligible. Details from Mr. W. H. Mayall, Industrial Officer, Capital Goods, Co.I.D., 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

THE Board of Trade is considering an application for the imposition of an import duty on 16-mm. cinematograph film (including reversal originals and interpositives) imported in double-8 form. Interested parties wishing to make representation may write for statement of case provided they give an undertaking to treat the information as confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Address is Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, by August 4.

#### SPORT

GOLF

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SO-CIETY. A competition for the Hough Hoseason trophy and prize was played at Southport and Ainsdale golf club on July 12. Results: 1, R. Ogden; 2, Dr. Sandler.

#### LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY BRANCHES

Nottingham.—Chairman, A. H. Robinson; Vice-chairman, R. M. Onley; Treasurer, W. E. Newbold; Social Secretary, J. M. Dickinson; Secretary, Mrs. S. T. Dickinson, 42 Rufford Avenue, Bramcote, Beeston, Notts (telephone: Sandiacre 3100).

#### TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

#### Security in pharmacies

I note from a news item on p. 45 that an investigation has been carried out by a newspaper into security arrangements in the stocking of drugs in pharmacies. I note also that the drugs in question were "soft" drugs, whatever that may be. I do not know who was responsible for applying the word "soft" to such substances as the amphetamines, but I feel that he has a good deal to answer for. The description, which has come to be generally accepted, suggests that the difference between heroin and amphetamine is similar to that of, say, whisky and ginger beer, and nothing could be further from the truth. I have seen something of the effects of the amphetamines in those addicted — the subterfuges to try to obtain supplies; the obtaining of prescriptions from more than one doctor by fraudulent means and statements; the efforts of both doctor and family to cut off, or at least to curtail supplies, and the general adverse effect of the substance on manner and morale. I imagine most pharmacists have had experience of what I have described. Consequently I view the description of "soft" with abhorrence, and I am shocked to see that the word is used freely as though the matter was of but slight importance. The newspaper investigation, according to report, covered a random sample of fifty retail pharmacies. The report states that "some idea of the concern of the majority of chemists can be gauged from the fact that eight chemists immediately called their local police" or the head office of the newspaper concerned, to check that the inquiry was a "valid" one. I think if I had been approached I should immediately have made it clear that in my opinion the inquiry was not "valid" in any sense of the word, and I should have refused, as politely as possible, to discuss the question at all.

#### Recent comment

Recent newspaper comment on the taking of so-called "pep" pills has been, in some cases, casting doubt on the deleterious effects of some of the drugs, and a recent broadcast even suggested that it was an experience that adventurous young people try in the same way as they try mountaineering and speeding on motor cycles. The reasoning escapes me. But to return to the newspaper investigation, a Bristol pharmacist is reported as declaring: "I don't see where you can keep drugs unless you have a huge safe." The verdict of the newspaper on that comment was to the effect that the answer is to get a huge safe. I feel convinced that a good deal of the interest of young people in drug-taking has not been discouraged by the manner in which it has been reported by some sections of the Press, and it might be valid to ask the Press, at their expense, to install the huge safes. I cannot see the purpose of an investigation by a newspaper into the security arrangements of a pharmacy, and I should, if approached, have no hesitation in saying so.

#### Interprofessional relations

The paragraph on p. 57 describing the far from ethical conduct of the American Medical Association vis-a-vis its pharmaceutical colleagues makes me feel a sense of relief that I do not have to practise my profession in the home of the free — or should I say the home of the medical advisers of cut-prices. It is, as the American Pharmaceutical Association points out, not the doctor's place to interfere in the question of pharmaceutical professional fees, as the A.M.A. has publicly done. With all the faults of our much maligned National Health Service, it has at least lifted the professional side of pharmacy outside the market place, and we have a lot to be thankful for in that respect. We should persist in our attempts to improve our position under N.H.S., but it is evident that we are better placed than our transatlantic brothers. When we fulminate against reductions in oncost, as we have had occasion to do recently for no one likes to have a reduction in income — we should think of the disgraceful situation obtaining in the United States. Perhaps "disunited" would be a more appropriate description.

#### NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

June meeting of Executive

WHEN the Executive Committee of the National Pharmaceutical Union met in London on June 28, MR. H. G. Moss (chairman) said it gave him great pleasure to refer to the honours recently bestowed upon some of its members: Mr. A. Aldington's election members: Mr. A. Aldington's election as president of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. A. Howells's election as vice-president and Mr. H. Steinman's re-election as treasurer. That members of the Executive occupied those positions augured well, he said, for continuing the fullest possible co-opera-tion and liaison between the two bodies in the challenging period that lay ahead.

Several members expressed concern about the policy of a manufacturer in sending unordered goods to its retail agencies and it was agreed to consider the guidance that should be provided for members generally on that growing problem.

#### Offers to the Public

As a result of complaints from members in the Lceds area, the Union had written to a number of manufacturers and cosmetic houses suggesting that, whenever a special offer was made to the public, it should be avail-able to the public through all phar-maceutical stockists in the area concerned. Replies received indicated that the action taken by the Union had been well worth while.

Replying to a letter from the National Chamber of Trade about the activities of a Ministry of Transport working party that was reviewing the numbering of premises (particularly shops), and street name plates, the Executive had made the points that it was becoming increasingly difficult to identify shop premises because only the trade or the nature of the business, not the name, was appearing on the facia, making it desirable in principle that business premises, especially shop premises, should be clearly numbered; that previous experience with legislative measures indicated the need for caution, otherwise shopkeepers and others could find themselves saddled with impractical, difficult and/or unnecessary requirements; and that, provided any shop numbering require-ments were restricted to displaying the number on the transom over the door, no difficulties should arise. Any suggestion that a number on the facia might become compulsory should however, be opposed. In making those observations the Committee added that street names should appear at every main road intersection together with an indication of the numbers of the premises between the intersections.

MR. W. TALVAN REES reported that the Marketing Committee had spent a great deal of time in studying the department's long-term programme. The priority in recent years had been to establish a wide range of high-quality, competitively priced, attractively presented products showing a generous margin to members. New products would naturally continue to

be introduced, but the time had now come to increase to a maximum the turnover in existing products. To that end an ambitious programme of promotional activities had been agreed in outline by the Committee. A series of product meetings, different in con-cept from previous activities of the kind, was being planned for the autumn. A redesigned pack of Fresh-N-Clean pads had been made available to members during the month.

#### **Business Services**

MR. T. G. ANWYL, in presenting the report of the Business Services Committee, referred to the excellent progress that was being made with several new projects, details of which would be released in the autumn. There had been an excellent response from members to the questionnaire on metric weights; 90 per cent. of the sample of members mailed had replied, and the answers showed that the Committee was proceeding along the correct lines. Negotiations with two manufacturers of rubber stamps of the pre-inked variety were well advanced.

MR. J. REED (chairman of the Local

Organisations Committee) reported that much time had been devoted to working out, with the Scottish representatives on the Executive, the establishment of branches in Scotland.
Meetings in four centres (Aberdeen,
Edinburgh, Glasgow and Perth or Stirling) had been arranged for October, subject to local acceptance. Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation was being invited to suggest chairmen for

the four meetings.

It was agreed that the two main subjects for the Harrogate area meeting being held on October 15, should be marketing and N.H.S. matters, the principal speakers Messrs. W. T. Rees (chairman of the Marketing Committee) and G. T. M. David (chairman of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee).

#### Training

In a reference to the importance of collecting and maintaining current data about members' staffs particularly as to age, educational standards, turnover, training and deployment, MR. H. B. COULSON (chairman of the Training Committee) said the first of a series of questionnaires had been sent out to a sample of members and the valuable information returned was being analysed.

#### DISPENSING IN RURAL AREAS

#### Doctors' meeting "deplores" chemists' letter to Women's Institutes

APPROACHES to branches of the National Federation of Women's Institutes by the secretary of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee on the subject of rural dispensing (see C & D, June 3, p. 514 and June 10, p. 534) were deplored as "both dangerous and unethical" in a motion carried by the annual representative meeting of the British Medical Association in Bristol on July 7. The motion requested the B.M.A. council to take "appropriate action." Proposing the motion Dr. J. D. SHAPLAND, Plymouth, said that the contents of the contrac-tors' letter were in "very strong, anti-dispensing-doctor terms." It had been compounded of great amounts of controversial opinion, very thinly interleaved with factual statement, only some of the factual statement being true. The general effect of the tone of the letter had been to demand a fullblooded attack on the honesty, competence and inciples of rural dispensing doctors.

The letter had stated that it was a basic principle that the doctor should diagnose and prescribe, and the pharmacist should dispense. If that were a principle the profession should adopt, said Dr. Shapland, it would mean they could not take out a starting pack of penicillin for a little girl with earache at eight o'clock at night. The letter ended: "Finally, there is the safety factor, where the pharmacist—the final link in the chain of the supply of medicine for treatment — is able to comment on incompatibilities and on dosages, where, in his opinion, these are unusual. Pharmacists today are well aware of the need for this vigilance, which entirely disappears where the dispensing is not supervised by a pharmacist." The last paragraph was surely downright insulting. He had not before heard of a similar attack, widely published to a lay audience, about a group of practitioners in an allied profession. It contravened the ethics of the writer's own profession. No copy of the letter had been sent to the B.M.A.

DR. J. S. HAPPELL (chairman, rural practices subcommittee) said that immediate action had been taken to circulate a dignified disclaimer. The W.I. branches had deplored the letter even more heartedly than had the council. A letter of support had been re-ceived from the W.I. so that the chemists' memorandum had "boomeranged.3

At a recent meeting of the joint committee with the Pharmaceutical Society the council's views had been made clear. But it was important to keep a sense of proportion. The differences were with the Ministry of Health. The chemists had their points of view and their problems. The motion asked council to take appropriate action, and that had already been done.

Another motion on rural dispensing

was to the effect that the right of prescribing doctors not to dispense should be safeguarded. It was, it was said, a corollary of the preservation of the dispensing doctor's right to continue to dispense. The motion was carried.

#### Restrictions on Amphetamines

A motion to prohibit the prescribing, manufacture and import of amphetamine drugs was defeated.
DR. R. MAGGS, Eastbourne, said there was no easy method of treating amphetamine psychosis. The profession could hold the responsibility no more until a treatment had been found for cocaine and amphetamine addiction. Dr. W. A. H. STEVENSON, St. Marylebone, opposing, said it would be a pity to refuse to take responsibility for a drug, for anything prohibited caused a black market. Another motion

recommended that the manufacture, storage and supply of the amphetamine group of drugs should be under much more adequate control. An amendment to specify Schedule 1 was carried but subsequently withdrawn after the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry had advised that it would not help in achieving the desired objective.

## PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH Office of Health Economics discusses Britain's policy

BRITAIN'S economic problems may have been aggravated because the nation has been too willing to support fundamental research, but has failed to provide an economic climate to encourage innovation in industry. That may be the lesson to be learnt from the pattern of medical and pharmaceutical research in Britain according to Dr. Colin A. Cooke (senior bursar, Magdalen College, Oxford), in a foreword to the latest report of the Office of Health Economics "Pharmaceutical Research. The Case for Growth in Britain." Between 1961 and 1965 and 1965 Government finance for medical research was increasing twice as fast as the pharmaceutical industry's research

expenditure in the United Kingdom. Dr. Cooke concludes that "if indeed the experience of the pharmaceutical industry is relevant to the problems of other research-based industries, this paper presents a case which is of the greatest significance for Britain. There have been criticisms of industry generally for its failure in innovation. At the same time there have been criticisms of the industry's high prices, profits and costs of sales promotion, which we believe to be concomitants of successful innovation. If we continue to criticise the profitability and marketing activities of the research-based industries in this country, we can never achieve the technological success of countries such as Germany, Japan and the United States. Before this argument is dismissed as special pleading on behalf of a much criticised industry, we would ask that those who determine public policy should at least consider Britain's pharmaceutical industry in a worldwide setting, rather than in terms of the National Health Service alone."

#### Good Returns for Britain

The report points out that it is appropriate for Britain to support the growth of its research-based pharmaceutical industry for three reasons. First, individual research projects are inexpensive compared with those in the aircraft industry, for example, which can be prohibitively costly. Second, Britain already has a flourishing research-based pharmaceutical industry. Finally, money spent on pharmaceutical research yields good returns in terms of balance of trade. The United States, Switzerland, Britain and Germany are the four countries which have spent most on pharmaceutical research in the past decade; they have discovered the most new medicines over the same period; and they now are the four countries with the most favourable balance of trade in pharmaceutical exports from Britain is

about six times the industry's expenditure on research, the value of the aircraft industry's exports is only about three-quarters of its expenditure on research.

Other facts in the report confirm that research-based pharmaceutical companies must think very much in terms of worldwide sales, rather than the National Health Service alone. The £7.5 million research expenditure of the five leading British-owned companies account for nearly 40 per cent. of the value of their sales to the N.H.S. pharmaceutical service.

The five U.S. companies whose Bri-

The five U.S. companies whose British subsidiaries have the largest sales to the N.H.S. spent almost £40 million between them on research in 1963/64. That was over £10 million more than the value of their sales to the pharmaceutical services of the N.H.S. The Swiss companies' research expenditure also exceeded their sales to the service.

Nevertheless, the British industry depends heavily on its home market to provide the environment it needs for growth. The report points out that "expenditure on pharmaceutical research is a long-term investment. The

total cumulative investment in research may not be re-couped until years later. Therefore the industry needs long-term stability if it is to expand research. If the British-owned research-based pharmaceutical companies are not provided with an economic environment in which they can expand and compete internationally, Britain will become increasingly dependent on local manufacture of overseas innovations. The industry in Britain, instead of having its present international balance, will become wholly subsidiary, dependent on research carried out by overseas companies in their home countries, above all the U.S.A. The present favourable balance of trade would be reversed.

The report calls for a greater understanding of the economic functioning of research-based industries and calls on the British pharmaceutical manufacturers to concentrate their research on specialist areas in which they can gain worldwide success, as companies have already done with synthetic penicillins and immunological products. Finally, it calls for the government to spend a greater proportion of its medical research funds on "work which would encourage pharmaceutical innovation in Britain and hence benefit our balance of payments as well as our health. There is need for expanded facilities for properly controlled clinical trials of new products both in hospitals generally and perhaps especially in a few "centres of excellence." More fundamental work on pharmacology and toxicology would be of direct benefit to the industry's research programme, and hence to its success in world markets.

# QUEEN'S AWARD CEREMONY Lord Lieutenant at Greenford

FIVE hundred members of staff representing every department of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., packed the com-pany's canteen at Greenford on July 14 to see Sir Gerald Templer (Lord Lieutenant for Greater London), pre-sent Sir Alan Wilson (chairman, Glaxo Group, Ltd.), with the Grant of Appointment and emblem of the Queen's Award to Industry, 1967. Sir Gerald told them that they had every right to be proud of their achievement in the export field which had gained them the award. In value their exports represented 64 per cent. of output and much of it had gone to Japan and to E.F.T.A. and E.E.C. countries, where competition was particularly strong. Sir Gerald pointed out that of the just short of 1,000 firms that had applied for the award only eighty-five had been successful this year. The high standard set by the awarding committee, he was sure, would be maintained and rightly so otherwise the award would be worthless.

SIR ALAN WILSON in thanking Sir Gerald said the key point for action in exporting was the market place abroad. Home factories had to be efficient and, in a science-based industry, the research departments had got to discover new and improved products. But exporting no longer consisted of sending a price list to an agent abroad and waiting for orders

to come in. Instead the requirements of each potential customer had to be studied on his home ground. That meant having staff abroad who were the "eyes and the ears of the home



Sir Alan Wilson (chairman, Glaxo Group, Ltd.) holds aloft the emblem of the Queen's Award for export achievement he has just received from Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer (Lord Lieutenant for Greater London) on July 14.

organisation." Glaxo had their own companies in twenty-five countries abroad and some 60 per cent, of their sales were overseas. In Britain the link between the producing companies and their overseas sales forces was the export arm — Glaxo-Allenbury (Export), Ltd. — and much of the credit for obtaining the Queen's Award must go to that organisation. In 1965/66, the direct exports of all the United Kingdom subsidiaries of Glaxo Group, Ltd. amounted to £16 million, and more than played our part in contributing this large amount to the pharmaceutical industry's total of £75 million of exports." Sir Alan then handed over the award to the chairman of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. (Mr. A. E. Bide) for safe-keeping.

As a memento of Sir Gerald's visit MR, BIDE asked him to accept a sculpture in glass on to which had been etched the crystal shape of the anti-

biotic, cephaloridine.

The visitors who were welcomed to the ceremony by MR. W. J. HURDAN (managing director, Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.) included the mayor, town clerk and the medical officer of health, for Ealing, and Mr. W. J. Molloy (Member of Parliament for Ealing North).

#### IN PARLIAMENT

THERE were 1,349 known addicts in the United Kingdom on December 31, 1966 but there was not enough information on which to base a reliable estimate of the total number of addicts said Mr. Roy Jenkins (Home Secretary) in a written answer to Mr. N. T. L. FISHER on July 13.

#### **Oral Contraceptives**

MR. G. LLOYD asked the Minister of Health on July 12, whether, in view of indications of a statistical connection between abnormal appearance in cervical smears and the use of oral contraceptives, he would initiate more widespread research into the possibility of a causative connection. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) said he knew of the suggestion that oral contraceptives influenced cervical cytological appearances; the extent and significance of that observation was already being studied as part of the research into the effects of oral contraceptives. He was not aware of the need for more widespread research.

#### Farm and Garden Chemicals

The Farm and Garden Chemicals Bill was given a third reading in the House of Lords on July 12 and was passed.

#### Veterinary Products

MR. J. A. FARR asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food how many new products in each of the last three years have been submitted for examination in accordance with the Veterinary Products Safety Precaution Scheme; and of these, how many were rejected as unsuitable. MR. JOHN MACKIE (Joint Parliamentary Secretary) in a written answer on July 13 said the number of notifications considered

was 42 in 1964, 58 in 1965, and 63 in 1966. In 40, 55 and 58 cases respectively the firms concerned accepted the recommendations for safe use before the products were placed on direct sale to farmers. In the remaining 2, 3 and 5 cases respectively, further information had been requested, or recommendations for safe use had not been accepted and the product either not put on sale or sold on prescription only, or the product was rejected.

#### LEGAL REPORTS

#### "Long Odds"

WHEN a Pharmaceutical Society inspector paid a routine visit to the Mountfield Drug Store, Mountfield Road, Eastbourne, Sussex, and asked for a packet of chlorpheniramine, it "million-to-one chance" that he got it, Eastbourne magistrates were told on July 10, when the store was fined £10, with £5 5s. costs, for unlawfully selling a poison. Defending solicitor said the premises had formed a chemist's shop until 1964. Then it changed hands, and became a drug store. When the change came, he said, most of the stock had been taken by the former owner, but some was left, including some of the chlorphenir-amine. When the inspector asked for the substance, the shop assistant made a thorough search, eventually came across some, and unwittingly sold it

#### Wife Stole, Husband Received

UNABLE to return to his own country (South Africa) with his wife, whom he met in England, because she had been born in the Fiji Islands, and was therefore not a South African national, a young clerk admitted receiving pro-perty stolen by his wife from the firm by whom she was employed. That was said at Marylebone, London, court on July 12 when the wife, Wilma Bodasing, Princes Square, London, W.2, Princes Square, pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of chemist sundries worth £30 belonging to her employers, Martindale Samoore, Ltd. Her husband, Virsing Bodasing, of the same address, admitted receiving the property knowing it to have been stolen. A police officer told the court that the woman defendant had stolen the items, which were basically for home and family use. A search warrant had been issued, and the defendants' premises were searched, and the property discovered. Mr. Bodasing admitted that he knew his wife had stolen the property. Mrs. Bodasing was fined £20 and her husband £10.

#### Leave to Appeal Refused

THE House of Lords Appeal Committee on July 17 refused Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., and Bristol-Myers, Ltd., leave to appeal to the House against a decision of the Court of Appeal on April 24. The Appeal Court, reversing a deeision of Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob on March 8, held that Beecham Group, Ltd., had established a prima facie case of infringement of four United Kingdom patents granted to Messrs. Beecham for their discovery of the penicillin nucleus. An inter-

locutory injunction was made against Bristol Laboratories and Bristol-Myers restraining them from advertising, offering for sale, selling or supplying the antibiotic hetacillin or prepara-tions containing the same. For the petitioners, it was said that Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob had considered that two important questions of law in the case were of doubtful validity. But the Appeal Court had treated the two questions of law as being firmly established, so the petitioners were faced with the almost inevitable prospect that, if they went on trial on the infringement issue, they would also certainly lose in the first court on those two points of law. The trial judge would feel he was bound by the Appeal Court decision. The Appeal Court would probably follow their own decision and his clients would then be obliged to come to the House of Lords. He urged that the House should consider the points of law now. Mr. S. Graham, Q.C., for the Beecham organisation, submitted that the Court of Appeal had come to the right conclusion.

#### Claim Rejected

PERFUME, said a High Court judge on July 18 is not something you just pick up in a shop and put into your shopping basket as you might groceries or a packet of soap. Women who buy perfume, Mr. Justice Stamp declared, are particular to see that they get the fragrance they want. They are not likely to buy the wrong product merely because its name sounds like that of the perfume they are interested in. He rejected a claim by Picot, Ltd., for a temporary order stopping Goya, Ltd., marketing perfume under the name "Piquant." Picot had argued that berequant. Proof had argued that because of faulty pronunciation customers were likely to confuse "piquant" with "Picot." Picot's case, said the Picot's case, said the judge, was that people bought their products on the personal recommendation of other purchasers, often by word of mouth, and often with no idea how the word Picot was spelt or pronounced. As Picot products were sold in comparatively few shops it was likely that if a woman asked for Picot in a shop that did not stock it she would be offered "piquant" and, finding that it did not have the qualities so highly recommended to her, would never ask for Picot again. "Picot's customers are not all persons of the highest educational standards, familiar with the niceties of the French — or even, perhaps, of the English language, and there is evidence that many young women, including regular users of Picot, pronounce it 'Peecott'. In Canning Town it is said to be pronounced 'Peecoit'; while in Fleet Street you are likely to hear 'Peecart'," the judge remarked. He added that Picot alleged that there was a similar lack of universality in the pronunciation of "piquant," which was heard as "Peecon," "Peecant" or "Pickant." Rejecting the argument on pronunciation the judge said that these were not goods that were ordered over the telephone but were bought to prospective purchasers "over the counter."
"I am not going to assume, in the absence of any evidence, that a woman

who has been recommended Picot perfumes—with whatever pronunciation will make a purchase without inspection."

#### **COMPANY NEWS**

Previous year's figures in parentheses

MEDICAL ALGINATES, LTD. — Mr. K. J. Franklin, A.R.I.C. (chief chemist), has been appointed to the board.

LONDON RUBBER CO., LTD.— Net profit for year ended March 31, £1,641,000 (£1,580,000). Total dividend 37½ per cent.

CIBA (U.K.), LTD. — United Kingdom group sales rose £700,000 to £20,900,000 during 1966 in spite of less demand for the group's products in latter part of year.

CALMIC, LTD.—Mr. Harold Ward is to become honorary life president of the company in succession to the late Mr. Frank Dunkerley. Mr. Ward had been managing director of Calmic, Ltd., for nearly thirty-two years when he retired in 1965.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.—Group profit 1966, £42,284 (£42,796) before tax £18,670 (£17,402). Costs have now tended to stabilise and the company hopes that increase in exports, which are being actively promoted, may offset any reduction in home sales.

HICKSON & WELCH (HOLD-INGS), LTD.—Interim dividend 6 per cent. Group profit before taxation for half year ended March 31 £685,000 (against £728,000 in same period of 1966) after charging depreciation of £177,000 (£164,000). From past experience, it is expected that the profit for the second half of the year will be greater than that shown above for the first six months.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.—At the annual meeting on July 13, Mr. Willoughby R. Norman (chairman) reported that following an "exceptionally difficult year" sales during the first quarter of the present financial year (April-June inclusive) had risen by 5·2 per cent. "Forms of crystal gazing are inevitably very hazardous today," said Mr. Norman, "but I think we can tell you with caution that we anticipate better times this year than last. We hope that conditions will be more favourable although so much depends on the state of the economy which is the big conundrum today."

#### **BUSINESS CHANGES**

THE name of Kestner Evaporator and Engineering Co, Ltd., has been changed to A.P.V.-KESTNER LTD.

MR. B. R. BUTLER, M.P.S., has taken over the Central Pharmacy, 104 Cheriton Road, Folkestone, from Mr. F. L. Jones, F.P.S.

R. WESTON (CHEMISTS) LTD., have acquired the business of Frank Swire, Ltd., George Street, Halifax, and will be operating as Frank Swire Chemists, from August 1.

JAYNOX, LTD. have opened a branch depôt at Southfield Lane, Bradford, 7, under the management of Mr. K. B. Hepworth. The depôt is designed to provide pharmacists in the surround-

ing areas with daily services of "ethical" and N.H.S. supplies, whilst proprietaries, sundries and photographic requirements continue to be distributed from Stoke-on-Trent.

#### **Appointments**

WELLCOME FOUNDATION, LTD., have appointed Mr. R. Cullen, M.R.C.V.S., head of the Wellcome Veterinary Research Station, Frant, Sussex.

WHITE, TOMKINS & COURAGE (REIGATE), LTD., have appointed Mr. R. Laws export sales manager.

PRINTAR INDUSTRIES, LTD. have appointed Mr. J. O. Stewart sales representative for Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and the Sheffield and Rotherham areas of Yorkshire.

MR. JOHN F. B. CLARK, a graduate member of the Institute of Marketing, has been appointed home sales manager of Beatson, Clark & Co., Ltd., Rotherham, Yorks.

#### **OVERSEAS VISITS**

SIR MICHAEL PERRIN (chairman, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.), is undertaking a four-week study of the scientific, agricultural and commercial world of Australia. His tour will include visits to Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth. On his way to Australia Sir Michael will call in at Auckland, New Zealand and after leaving Perth, will call at Johannesburg and spend a week in Nairobi.

**PERSONALITIES** 

MR. A. L. McNEILLY, managing director of Laboratorios Burroughs Wellcome do Brasil, S.A., Sao Paulo, since October, 1964, is returning to Britain shortly to become a member of the main board of Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd. Mr. McNeilly, who will have special responsibility for Cooper overseas activities. joined the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., in January, 1961, and worked as an executive in the overseas division with a period as acting general manager in East Africa.



RETIREMENT PRESENTATION: Mr. James Cooper, M.P.S. (director, Duncan, Flockhart and Evans, Ltd.), who retired at the end of June after thirty-eight years' service is presented with a gold watch from the board of directors and a pair of binoculars from members of the staff. Mr. Cooper (right) is shown receiving the watch from Mr. R. D. Smart (chairman of the company).



BIRMINGHAM WHOLESALER RETIRES: Mr. A, S. Cox, M.P.S., branch director of Knights (Birmingham) branch of Vestric Ltd., receives a retirement gift from Mr. F. W. Griffin (chairman, Vestric, Ltd.), on behalf of the staff. Mr. Cox (left) qualified from Birmingham Technical College in 1936 and joined his father's small shop with the intention of building up a wholesale connection with Midland chemists. He succeeded in building up a sizeable business and eventually manufactured on a limited scale under the name of Knights (Manufacturing Chemists), Ltd., which was sold to The British Drug Houses, Ltd., together with the small subsidiary, Janda Chemicals, Ltd., in 1963.

MR. A. E. AMOR (chairman, Kodak Ltd.). celebrated half a century of service with the company on July

16. Mr. Amor joined Messrs. Kodak on leaving school, and has spent most of his working life at the Harrow factory which he managed for several years. He joined the board in 1946, became a deputy managing director in 1948



managing director in 1948, a deputy chairman in 1965 and chairman in 1966. In 1955 Mr. Amor was awarded the C.B.E. Mr. Amor has a B.Sc. (1st class) honours degree in chemistry, he is a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society, and a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.

MR. ERIC HARDCASTLE, M.P.S., recently appointed managing director of B.D.H. South



of B.D.H. South Africa (Proprietary), Ltd., takes up the appoint later this month at the company's Johannesburg headquarters. Mr. Hardcastle studied pharmacy in Bradford, and after qualifying at

Edinburgh in 1939 joined the Royal Army Medical Corps. On release from the Army in 1946, he went to South Africa, where he joined a firm of wholesale and manufacturing chemists as "ethicals" and drug buyer. From South Africa, he returned to the United Kingdom in 1950 and worked successively for Merck Sharp and Dohme, Ltd., and Pfizer, Ltd.

#### **MARRIAGES**

BUTLER—SHEERAN. — At St. John's Church, Clontarf, Dublin, Eire, recently, William Jude Butler, M.P.S.I., Emmett Street, Birr, co. Offaly, to Marie Sheeran, Vernon Gardens, Clontarf.

#### **DEATHS**

DUGGLEBY.—On June 29, Mr. Robert Duggleby, F.P.S., 48 Market Place, Driffield, Yorks. Mr. Duggleby qualified in 1909.

FERGUSON—On June 28, Mr. John Harold Ferguson, M.P.S., 50 Musgrave Gardens, Durham. Mr. Ferguson qualified in 1921.

GOLDTHORPE.—On July 8 (see C. & D., July 15, p. 50) Mr. A. Spencer, M.P.S., Spalding, Lincs, writes:—I completed four years' apprenticeship with the late Mr. W. T. Goldthorpe, M.P.S., Beverley, in 1915, after a very thorough training. He was a pharmacist of the old school and his methods were directed at all times towards efficiency and perfection. In those days we prepared many of our own tinctures. ointments, cachets, pills and indeed every dispensing and manufacturing process which could be carried out on the premises. Mr. Goldthorpe was intensely interested in all aspects of his work. My wife and I visited him about a year ago and he produced some old materia medica specimens to test my memory. He was not only a good employer but also a true friend. I owe much to his kindness and practical interest in my welfare. His Christian principles influenced my own life to a marked degree. I remember Mr. Goldthorpe with affection and gratitude.

HAY.—On June 25, Mr. James John Gilbert Hay, M.P.S., Braemar Hotel, Queen Gardens, Eastbourne, Sussex. Mr. Hay qualified in 1906.

JONES.— On June 27, Mr. Benjamin Saunders Jones, 44a Fore Street, Buckfastleigh, Devon. Mr. Jones qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1902 and retired from business fifteen years ago and from the Register in 1965. He started his career in Chester, and later had businesses in various parts of the country. Towards the end of his career, he went to the West Country where even though eighty years of age, he did some locum work.

KEYS.—On July 8, Mr. Henry Alexander Keys, M.P.S.N.I., Leanda, Caw, Limavady Road, Londonderry, Northern Ireland, aged fifty-four, Mr. Keys qualified in 1939 and, after a period in Bangor, co. Down, joined the pharmaceutical staff at Belfast City Hospital, where he remained until he was appointed pharmacist at the Londonderry City and County Hospital. He transferred to Altnagelvin Hospital Londonderry, as chief pharmacist when it opened.

MIDWOOD. — On July 13: Mr. Harry Taylor Midwood, M.P.S., Market Place, Ramsey, Isle of Man. Mr. Midwood qualified in 1920. He had been in business in Ramsey for thirtyeight years and had retired in April. He haves a wife and a son.

MILLER.—In hospital on July 9 Miss Elizabeth Miller, M.P.S., 792 Crow Road, Glasgow, W.3. Miss Miller qualified in 1913.

MUNRO.—On June 29, Mr. David Shand Munro, M.P.S., 16 Conway Drive, Broadmayne, Nr. Dorchester, Dorset. Mr. Munro qualified in 1920.

RHODES.—On July 1, Mr. Edwin Atkinson Rhodes. Kia Mena, Heanor Road, Smalley, nr. Derby. Mr. Rhodes qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1894 and retired from the Register in 1966.

SAYER.—On July 6, Mr. William Sayer, M.P.S., Brignall, Barton Heys Road, Formby, Liverpool, Mr. Sayer qualified in 1918.

TURNER.—In a Sheffield hospital on July 11, Mr. Calvert Daykin Turner, M.P.S., formerly a resident at Moorland House, Hathersage, Derbyshire, aged ninety-seven. Mr. Turner was apprenticed to his pharmacist uncle at Alfreton, Derbyshire and qualified in 1894, and a year later began business on his own account at the corner of Ashbourne Road and Surrey Street, Derby. He later established a branch

shop at Kedleston Road after which he sold the Ashbourne Road business. He retired shortly before the 1939-1945 War. The Kedleston Road business was then taken over by Mr. Francis Orrell.

#### N.H.S. STATISTICS

IN Chester during March 38,851 prescriptions (25,453 forms) were dispensed. Total cost was £22,489, an average of 138 92d, per prescription.

LEEDS contractors dispensed 270,943 prescriptions (171,526 forms) during March, total cost was £142,456, an average of 126·19d. per prescription.

In England during March 21, 142,171 prescriptions (13,644,589 forms) were dispensed costing £11,394,737, or an average of 129.35d. per prescription.

In EAST SUFFOLK during 1966 726,378 prescriptions were dispensed by contractors, against 682,852 in 1965.

In BIRKENHEAD during February 83,600 prescriptions (50,864 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £42.858. Average cost per prescription was 123'04d.

#### **NOW IN PRODUCTION**

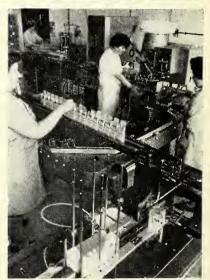
The new Witham, Essex, factory of Radiol Chemicals, Ltd.



THE new factory of Radiol Chemicals, Ltd., Witham, Essex, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Lord Lieutenant of Essex in December 1966 (see C. & D., December 17, 1966, p. 583) is now in full production. The building covers an area of 10,000 sq. ft. and is designed so as to permit at least a doubling of the production area within the next few years. Currently producing a range of twenty-one products, the company is confident of substantially increasing the range in the near future.

All machinery installed at the new factory is British built. On a fully-automated conveyor-linked production and packaging line are produced popular-sized Radian-B liniments. There are also a semi-automatic line for the heavier packs of Radian-B and a manually operated production line for ancillary products. The equipment includes new high-speed bottle-filling and capping machines, tableting machines, tube-filling machines and automatic carton-closing machinery.

New staff recruited locally are blending well with the established labour force (nearly two-thirds of the company's staff from the former Putney factory). Sales of the company's products have increased every year for the past fifteen years and present turn-



Production line for popular sizes of Radian

over is understood to be "well into the six-figure mark." A large percentage of production goes to more than seventy overseas markets. In some countries the products are manufactured locally under licence.

#### NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

#### COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Eye Liner.—A new product in the Outdoor Girl range by Myram Picker, Ltd., Hook Rise, Kingston By-pass, Surbiton, Surrey, is an eye-liner cake in dusky brown and smoky black shades.

Removing Tar From The Skin.—Wigglesworth, Ltd., Westhoughton, Bolton, Lancs, are manufacturers of the Jack Tar oil and tar remover for cleansing stains of oil, tar and grease from skin and clothing.

Pearlised Lipsticks. — Yardley of London, Ltd., offer a range of pearlised lipsticks to run alongside their moisture crème lipsticks. Colours in the range are Suki pearl pink, peach, coral, red and rose, each in pearl-and-silver lipstick case.

Two New Soaps.—French & Scott, Ltd., la Downs Park Road, London, E.8, have produced two new soaps, an olive-oil cream soap suitable for dry and delicate skins, and a lemon-cream soap complementary to the company's lemon shampoo. The soaps, which are understood to be specially durable in hard water, are individually packed in transparent tissue and boxed.

"Fringe Benefits" for the Eyes.—Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, have launched two new eye lash types and a new lash colour. New demi-lashes are for women who have never worn false eyelashes before and want foolproof application plus complete daytime naturalness. Ultra-full lashes are triplethick, adding "lavish, outrageous fringe fullness." The new colour is "Soft Brown," available in demi-lashes and natural full lashes.

New Luxury Soaps.—Morny, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W.1, have produced a new range of luxury soaps presented in a simple, slightly stylised motif that is carried through the entire range of ten fragrances, colour-keyed to each. Inside each carton is a special plastic holder to prevent the soap from bruising, and the holder may be used as a soap dish on the bath. The soap itself, triple milled, has an improved lather and closer bubble formation than the company's earlier soaps. Its content of moisturising cream and



lotions has been increased to give more effective care to the skin, and the volume of the tablets has also been increased and the shape changed. The new Disk-size tablet is a chunky round that fits into the hand, the toilet size a junior version of the bath Disk.

Tonic Spray Lotion.—Jean D'Albret-Orlane, are marketing in the United Kingdom through Sirex, Ltd., Spirella House, Oxford Circus, London, W.1, a new Hydro-Tonique spray described as the most refreshing and delicious beauty product ever created. Hydro-Tonique contains vegetable extracts that moisturise the skin, tone the muscles and close the pores. The pack is an "icy-looking" frosty bottle with spray top in pink.

New Products for the Eyes.—Guerlain, Ltd., 42 Conduit Street, London, W.1, launch two new eye cosmetics. Golden Cilpen, in gilt case, is a mascara designed to give more length to the lashes and not to run (for extra thickness several applications may safely be made). The mascara is available in black, brown, blue and green. New Guerlain eye make-up remover is understood to have a powerful solvent action and to have the salt content of tears.

#### SUNDRIES

Shaving Pack for Travellers.—A special offer travel pack by Gillette Safety Razor Co., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, contains a Slim-twist Gillette razor, two Gillette Super-Silver blades and a miniature travelling can of Gillette foamy shaving cream.

Baby Weigher Restyled.—W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Soho Foundry, Birming-

#### TRADE

Given Electrical Approval.—Appliances that have recently been approved by the British Electrical Approvals Board include the hairdryer HP 4301 of Philips Electrical, Ltd., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Address for Orders.—All orders for retail packs of Esobactulin capsules for protection against colds and influenza should be sent direct to the manufacturers, Southern Laboratories, Ltd., Howbury House, Thames Road, Crayford, Kent.

An Additional Size.—FBA Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. (U.K. subsidiary of Bayer, Germany) Haywards Heath, Sussex, have introduced a larger pack of their anticonvulsant Ospolot (sulthiame). The new pack holds 250 tablets. [Corrected note.]

Temporary Carton.—Beecham Research Laboratories, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, announce that owing to increased usage of Orbenin injection, the product is being issued in a temporary carton containing 10 vials of slightly larger dimensions than the standard vial. Contents are unchanged.

Own-name Packs.—Thos. Guest Son & Co., Ltd., 92 Carruthers Street, Manchester, 4, draw attention to their exclusive packaging and product service, which establishes brand loyalty in the chemist's own name, protects profit margins, and stabilises prices for "top-quality" pharmaceutical preparations.

An Address Corrected. — Dales Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., whose speciality

ham, 40, have introduced a restyled version of their 30-lb. (15 kilos) baby weigher, type 2412. The redesign has been carried out by a leading industrial designer and centres mainly on the new weighing cradle, which is moulded in a shape that enables the baby to sit or to recline. The cradle supports



the baby comfortably and ensures accurate safe weighing to within  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. (10 gm.) and also makes it easier to support the baby's head when the baby is lifted in or out. The linear chart incorporated in the weigher is graduated in  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. divisions up to full capacity and is in non-tarnishing anodised aluminium. All knobs and levers on the weigher are chromium-plated, and an easily cleaned plastic cover houses the weighing mechanism. Dimensions are  $26\frac{1}{4}$  in. long,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, and  $19\frac{1}{2}$  in. high.

#### NOTES

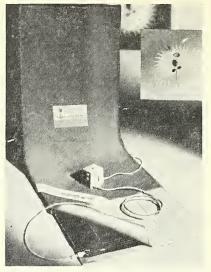
Feraspartyl, introduced in the United Kingdom about two years ago, is now being actively promoted to the medical profession, are at Barrows Lane, Steeton, nr. Keighley, Yorks, and not as previously stated. The company's London office is at Power Road, Chiswick, W.4.

Now Tax-free.—S.T.D. injection of PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH, LTD., 6 Broad Street, Hereford, is exempt from purchase tax—PARKE DAVIS & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, announce that the Customs and Excise authorities have ruled that the company's specialities Arlef 100 in packs of fifty and 250 and Humagel in packs of 150 mils and 360 mils are no longer subject to purchase tax.

Distribution Widened to Grocers.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, are, from August 1, arranging for Farex 3 cereal and Farex fingers to be generally available to purchasers through the grocery trade. The selling of the products to grocers is being handled by the representatives of Interbro, Ltd., Guildford, Surrey (a member of the Brooke Bond group). The step has been taken by the company in accordance with the policy outlined in a letter sent to all pharmacists on June 20, following discussions with the Board of Trade on the distribution of infant milk foods. Messrs. Glaxo point out that, for a considerable time, Farex 3 cereal and Farex fingers have been the only infant cereal products not made freely available to the public through the

Chemical Group's Reorganisation.-As part of the organisational changes taking place within the Albright & Wilson Group, Albright & Wilson, Ltd., is transfering the industrial chemicals operations of Bush Boake Allen, Ltd., to Albright & Wilson (Mfg.), Ltd. The transfer will enable Bush Boake Allen to concentrate on flavours, perfumery materials and actual above against the second of th materials and natural pharmaceuticals. First stage became effective on June 26 when Albright & Wilson (Mfg.) took over the Bush Boake Allen West Bank Works, Widnes, and the sale of its products (mainly benzoic acid and benzoates, benzaldehyde and other toluene derivatives). Sales of West Bank products used for flavouring and perfumery will continue to be handled by Bush Boake Allen.

Electric Underblankets.—Thermoset Appliances, Ltd., Chapel Works, Evening Street, Failsworth, Lancs, are manufacturers of the Ambassador range of all-night under-blankets and over-blankets. The Thermoset nonthermostatic single-heat electric underblanket has a neon-illuminated on/off switch, matching tie-on tapes, wash-



able covers and matching flexible cords and eyelets. The blanket conforms to B.S. 3456, and is available in three colours and in six models, each in

presentation box. The Thermoset New Era low-voltage over-blanket is in single-bed and double-bed sizes in a wool/rayon blend and, is sold complete with compact low-voltage transformer, making it, the makers claim, "the safest all-night overblanket available."

#### Information for Manufacturers

Perfumes for Soaps. — Soflor, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex, have produced a new range of ten floral perfumes for soap directed at the low priced market. The maker's say their low list price for each of these per-fumes is made possible by the large sales confidently expected. All the perfumes are capable of being blended one with another to produce a unique fragrance to suit any manufacturers requirements, while maintaining the same basic price for the blend.

Trade Shows

J. C. & J. FIELD, LTD., 225 Bath Road,
Slough, Bucks. MANCHESTER, Piccadilly Hotel,

SCOTT & BOWNE, LTD., 50 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1. MANCHESTER, Piccadilly Hotel, July 24.

#### Changing Veterinary Practice "NO INDEPENDENT ROLE FOR PHARMACISTS"

ALTHOUGH independent retail pharmacists concerned in the sale of agricultural and veterinary products might anticipate an increase in their business opportunities during an immediate interim period, no independent rôle for the pharmacist could be foreseen in the situation that was likely to develop following the considerable changes in animal production techniques necessary to meet the future demands for protein food. That forecast was made MR. G. N. HENDERSON, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. (Editor, Veterinary News) in a talk on the "Changing Pattern in Veterinary Practice" to the Agricultural and Veterinary Group of the Pharmaceutical Society on July 12. Mr. Henderson said that the demands for protein food due to the "frightening increase" in the world's population would stretch world resources beyond the present production limits.

In the production of chicken meat, the techniques of efficient business management have proved that they could be applied successfully to other forms of agricultural enterprise. Intensive housing of other meat producing animals was an inevitable step to maximise the efficiency of the operation and reduce the over-head cost per pound of meat to a minimum. Controlled environment housing and scientifically calculated continuous feeding programmes would reduce the checks in growth due to poor humidity and temperature control and diets inadequate in terms of growth and conversion efficiency. A standard of minimal or zero disease would certainly be the ideal to be aimed for.

A veterinary surgeon would be in control of programmes of health in-tended to identify potential sources of disease before they became significant. In addition, the veterinary profession would play a major rôle in the genetic planning of stock.

The separation between the breeding of stock and the growing or feeding for production would become more clearly defined. In breeding, disease treatment would continue to be of vital significance. The health of an individual bull, "the result of a considerable investment in genetic engineering," would represent a major responsibility for the attending veterinary surgeon.

It would be on the breeder farms therefore that conventional veterinary practice as we know it to-day, would tend to continue with some modifications of existing techniques. On the grower farms, however, treatment of the individual animal would be uneconomic and it was in that area that the positive health programmes would be of most importance.

The pattern would almost certainly produce a new situation which was already becoming apparent in the supply of products in the animal health field. In the large farm complex of the future the veterinary surgeon would be a partner, responsible for health in its broadest context. The business group would probably purchase all their feed, implements and pharmaceutical products centrally and supply drugs to their farms under the direction of the veterinary section. The rôle of the agricultural chemist was therefore likely to change and it may be that a pharmacist with special knowledge of the agricultural practice field would be part of the veterinary medical group in the farm complex.

The present world population was now over 2,500 million and by 20,000 A.D. was expected to be 7,500 million and 30 years later around 15,000 million. The veterinary surgeon had a

key rôle in engineering the animal production programme to meet the challenge in the next fifty years. The United Kingdom would no longer be able to rely on imported food in 30-40 years time and at that time there was unlikely to be an excess of grain produced in the United States to feed the starving millions in the underdeveloped areas, the population of that continent would have grown and would be absorbing all the available food.

It was estimated that in the United Kingdom animal disease losses were around £110-£150 million a year or about 10 per cent. of total output. American losses reached £900 million or 15 per cent, of total output. Disease losses ranging from 30-40 per cent. were not unusual in developing countries. The low United Kingdom figure could be attributed in some degree to the use of antibiotics that helped to keep diseases in check in spite of "high stocking rates."

Looking to the future it was necessary to also take into account the scarcity of labour and likely building costs—"Antibiotics and vaccines would have to take over the job of efficient stockmen.'

Mr. Henderson said that with the intensive systems of production it would be necessary to minimise the handling of animals during treatment and pharmaceutical manufacturers should be looking for methods "to end the syringe" possibly by the use of oral or aerosol administration of multiple vaccines or continuous medication in the feed or drinking water. The treatment of single animals would be impossible. The anticipated systems of meat production would require large capital investment and it was likely that the veterinary surgeon would then be

WILKINSON



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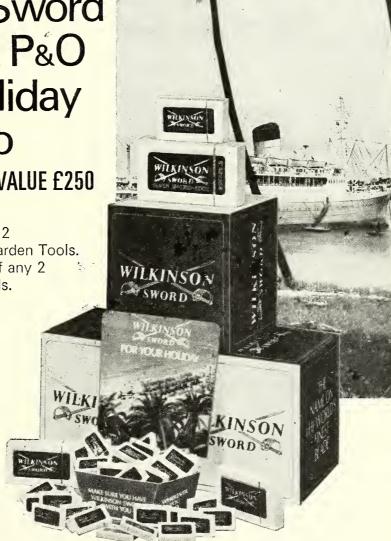
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Results will be announced in this publication during September 1967.





# What makes the SALES, the PACE, the PROFITS?







July 22, 1967

# Sumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR JUNE 1967

4711 (1113 S & B)	. D	Barmene (422 EG) existing entry		Charco-lax (698 Keswick) tablets 22 9 6 3 3 3
bath cubes 911S 34 3 9 5 hand cream 9122 38 10 10 8	5 1 5 9	Barmene (793 MFL) pure yeart extract		
talcum perfumed	• •	1½oz   13 6 —	16	38 8 10 8 5 9 70 0 19 3 10 0
9121 SO 8 13 11	7 6	3½oz 22 6 — 7oz 36 0 —	2 6 4 0	Cindico (264 Cindico)
hand cream 9106 — —	_	160z 67 6 —	7 6	Bouncette S8 4ea — 87 6 de luxe 70 0ea — 105 0
Acthar (61 APC) †s4B gel 20iu/mil S mils 16 0ea —	·_	7lb 21 0ea —	28 0	Colomycin (972 Pharmax) TS
40iu/mil 2 mils II 6ea —	_	low sodium 3½ oz 24 9 —	2 9 4 4 D	powder
40iu/mil S mils 26 6ea —	_	7oz 39 0 — 7lb 22 9ea —	29 9 1	sulphate (sterile
Adcortyl-E (1176 Squibb) cream ISgm		Beaux' Stratagem (512 GF)		powder) 1gm 67 0ea — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Adcortyl-EG (1176 Squibb)		men's Cologne 102 0 27 0	17 6 D	Comfy (1404 DHA) see under Devon "Comfy"
O cream ISgm	D	Bisk-o-Lem (IS30 Fisons)	D	Contaflex (673 J of H) existing entry
ointment 15gm		Bradilan (859 Moore)	20. 6	Contaffex (673 J of H)
Agfa (16 AGL) binoculars 8×30 — 40	06 0	tablets SO 12 0ea 3 4ea 250 S4 6ea 14 5ea		camera Super BC — — 2640 5
case 6	66 7	Brietal Sodium (413 Lilly) †sis4A	Ď	case — — 161 6 Contarex (673 J of H) existing entry
10×40 — — 54	44 0 74 0	ampoules 2.5 gm	ī	
filters, slip on	74 0	17.5mils 23 6ea —	35 3 '	Contarex (673 J of H) camera body only — 3654 I
mount 30-32mm — — 3	32 9	Brinaldix (1098 Sandoz)†s4B tablets 25 9 9ea 2 8ea	17 4	with S0mm f2.8 lens — 4461 7
	36 3 45 11	25 9 9ea 2 8ea 100 37 6ea 10 4ea		with 50mm f2 lens — — 5696 3 with 55mm f1.4 lens — 6294 6
	11 10	Bristrex (171 BLL) T5		case — 228 8
32mm — — I	13 10	capsules 16 16 4ea —	24 6	camera P body only — — 3442 0
Aireys (203 Brynn)	2.10	Britmarine (55S Haffenden)	146 3	with 50mm f2.8 lens — 4249 5 with 50mm f2 lens — 5484 2
	2 10	hot water bottles		with 50mm f2 lens — — 5484 2 with 55mm f1.4 lens — — 6082 5
Akaba (981 Picot) perfume	13 9	Cambridge No. 3 47 0 —		case — — 216 11
Albamycin (1263 Upjohn) TS		Cleveland No. 3 47 0 — Slumberdeep	<b>—</b> D	Contessa (673 J of H) existing entry
tablets 250mgm 16 34 5ea -	_	No. 2 45 0 -	-	Contessa (673 J of H) camera L — 778 0
Aldactide (1121 Searle) †s4B tablets 40 31 2ea — 4	46 9	swimming caps		LK — — 919 5
	09 6	fashion Kate 5 4ea 0 8ea	8 11	LKE 1084 6
Allay (430 Eucryl) †DDI		hot water bottle		LBE — — 1155 2 case — 76 8
	4 0 D	Cambridge No. 2 — —	_	de luxe — — 108 6
Aludrox SA (1352 Wyeth) †s Is4A suspension 12oz 72 0 —	8 0	Burson (1388 TKC) anklets pair 13 3 —	19 11	Contessamat (673 J of H)
Ambassador (1363 Zygmunt)		knee caps pair 13 3 —	19 11	camera STE — — 1273 1 SBE — 1461 8
Ambassador (IS93 Ambassador)		Cafadol (12S3 Typharm) tablets dp100 90 0 —		case — — 76 8
Ambodryl (938 PD)		Caladryl (938 PD)		de luxe — — 108 6
elixir 4oz		aerosol spray 54 0 15 0	8 0 D	
Ambramycin (894 Nicholas) all products Ambre Solaire (525 Golden)		Calaran (1169 GS & S)		Contina (673 J of H) camera LK — 695 6
satin aerosol 86 0 23 8 I	12 8	eyebrow and lash dye S8 0 I5 II 1	8 6	case — — 76 8
Amesec (413 Lilly) †sIs4A	11 4	Caleche (1525 PDP)		de luxe — — 108 6
	51 3	bath oil loz 30 0ea 8 lea	55 0 84 0	Cordilox (583 HP) tablets 40mgm 100 72 0ea 19 9½ea 127 10
	98 9	2oz 4S 9ea 12 3ea dusting powderSoz 32 9ea 8 10ea	60 0	Cortico-Gel (324 Crookes) †s4B
Amin-Ex (760 Liga)		refill Soz 16 Oea 4 5ea	29 0	20i.u./mil 5mils 15 9ea — — — 40i.u./mil 5mils 26 6ea — —
	2 6	soap standard 3oz 7 6ea 2 0ea de-luxe 3oz 23 0ea 6 2ea		40i.u./mil 5mils 26 6ea — — Cossack (563 Hampshire)
Amytal (413 Lilly) †s1s4A tablets 30mgm 100   11ea —	2 10	talcum powder 3oz II 6ea 3 lea		talcum 2  7½ S   1½ 2 11
500 5 10ea —	8 9 1	Californian Poppy (76 Atkinson)		Cosy (980 Photopia)
5000 49 10ea — 7	74 9 3 4	perfume trial II II 3 2 standard I7 0 4 7	1 9	flash unit II PI8 — — 37 6
S0mgm 100 2 3ea — 500 7 6ea — 1	กั 3	Calpol (218 Calmic)		Cotazym B (917 Organon) tablets 30 6 6ea — 9 9
5000 6S 8ea - 9	98 6	paediatric suspen-	2	tablets 30 6 6ea — 9 9 9 120 23 4ea — 35 0
100mgm 100 3 0ea —	4 6	sion 4oz 48 0 — 40oz 31 6ea —	6 0	Coty (301 Coty)
500 II 9ea — /	17 7	Capla (623 HP) †s4B		cream powder slip away compact 47 6 12 9 7 0
5000 110 0ea 16	65 0	tablets 100 71 10ea —	_	slip away compact 47 6 12 9 7 0 formula E
100 5 3ea —	7 10	Capricci (Nina Ricci (1131 Shulton))	21 4	beauty facial 316 44 0 12 0 6 6
500 23 3ea — 3	34 10 D	sachet PRI II 9ea 3 2ea toilet water atomiser RI00	21 4	instant cleanser 30  74 9 20 0   1  0
Andre Philippe (48 AP)		Carat (1113 5 & B)		moisture balancer
shampoo rose, lemon, liquid,	D	perfumed spray set — —	_	304 93 3 25 0 13 9
medicated 14 10 0 2 9	1 6	Casaque (Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex) perfume cream 87 — —	42 0	nourishing cream 310 76 3 20 6 11 3
Shampoo liquid 16 — — — O Aqua Velva (1113 S & B)	_	Cathomycin (837 MSD) TS		revitalising cream
Aqua Velva (1133 & B) Aqua Velva (1524 Chembro)		tablets 250 mgm	270 0	313 86 6 23 3 12 9 skin freshener 307 76 3 20 6 11 3
Arlef 100 (938 PD)	21 111	Cathopen (837 M5D) TS	1.0	Credo (1169 GS & S)
Kapseals 50 18 0ea 4 11½ea 3 250 86 8ea 23 10ea 15	31 11½ 53 10	tablets 16 17 0ea -	25 6	deodorant stick 38 0 10 5½ 5 6
Astrem (1320 WSP) †s1		100 100 0ea —	150 0 D	Cuban Boy (422 EG) existing entry Cuban Boy (422 EG)
hand care 4oz 48 0 12 11		Celontin (938 PD) Kapseals 100 27 4ea —	41 0	molasses
Atrixo (1164 SSL)		Celtex (1164 SSL)		liquid 1607 20 0 - 2 /
hand core tip 400 120 1 22 5	17 0			to block 100 25 2 3 0
hand care tin 409 120 1 32 S 1 tube 413 20 7 5 7	17 9 3 1	sanitary towels	2 1	tablets 100 25 2 — 3 0 250 52 6 — 6 3
hand care tin 409 120 1 32 S 1 tube 413 20 7 5 7  Ayrton (78 A5 & Co)	17 9 3 1	sanitary towels super soft 12 20 3 — 18 29 2 —	2 <i>1</i> 3 0	250 52 6 — 6 3 400 77 8 — 9 3
hand care tin 409 120 1 32 S tube 413 20 7 5 7  Ayrton (78 A5 & Co) antiseptic cream 10 0 2 9	1 7 D	sanitary towels super soft   12   20   3   —     18   29   2   —	2 <i>I</i> 3 0	400 77 8 — 9 3 Cutex (493 Gambles)
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_		001	LEDME	vi io iii onemi			y 22, 13
	Danbar (506 Gerhardt) dandruff treatment			roller pins packets 103; 104 6 6	1 9} 1 0	Eylure (443 Eylure)	
	4oz 84 0	23 0	12 6	shampoo egg flip	-	brush on make-up set 99 4	27 4 14 27 4 14
	Daneral (614 Hoechst) †s7 elixir 100mils 57 0	_	7 11	4oz 12 10 lacquer removing	3 6 2 0	Disguise 99 4 eyelashes 3D	27 4 14
D	tablets 10mgm		* 15	sachet 6 6 2oz 12 10	1 9½ 1 0 3 6 2 0	coquette   140 0 sophisticate   168 0	— 17 — 21
	Daneral-SA (614 Hoechst) †s7			styling brushes		mannequin 200 0	_ 21 _ 25
	tablets 10 64 0 50 22 8ea	-	8 0 34 0	radial 149 13 0 flat 150 17 0	_ 111	eyelashes waterproof 67 6	_ 7
	Daranide (837 MSD) †s4B			combrush   153   8   0     151   17   0	= 1 3 6	model eyes 99 4	27 4 14
	Denman (22 RA)			wood handle		Farex (518 Glaxo) 3 cereal 10oz 16 10	- 1
	bath brush D18 30 0	8 3	4 6	flat 157 8 0ea radial 202 7 0ea	- 14 6 - 12 6 - 21 6	Fenjal (1113 S & B)	
4	minor D3 50 0 styling D4 82 8	13 9 22 9	7 7 12 8	158 12 0 semi-radial 159 12 0ea	_ 21 6 _ 21 6 _ 21 6	creme-bath decanter 31 8ea	8 9ea 50 I
	de luxe natural		29 7	twist 176 12 0ea	<u> </u>	Ferfolic M (17 Agprolin)	
	ebonised 37A 200 0	55 0	29 7 D	nylon 201 7 0ea Dex (994 P & M)	<del>-</del> 12 6	1000 30 Oea	= =
	comb Rosella 6 8	1 10	1 1	Dex (832 MW) Di-Adreson (917 Organon) TS		Ferfolic SV (17 Agprolin) tablets 100 5 6ea	
D	Depinar (61 APC)			tablets Imgm 500 18 9ea Di-Adreson F (917 Organon) T5	_ 28 2	1000 40 Oea	
	Dermatec (938 PD) comfort pads 40 Oea	4 5ea	64 5	tablets Imgm 500 18 9ea	28 2	Ferromyn (218 Calmic) capsules 100 51 0	_ 6
1	Devon "Comfy" (1404 DHA)	0.01	D	Diafrutes (994 P & M) Diafrutes (832 MW)		tablets 100 48 0 1000 32 6ea	_ 6_
	combs pocket 196 8 0 styling 255 9 8	2 2½ 2 8	1 3	Dietrims (312 AC)		"B" capsules 100 57 0 "B" tablets 100 54 0	_ 7
	tail 177 8 0 teasing 198 8 0	2 2½ 2 2½ 2 8 6 7	1 3 1 3 D	tablets 42 26 0 Digestoids (994 P & M)	_ 4 6	1000 38 Oea	_
	metal 3069 9 8	2 8 2	1 6	Digestoids (832 MW)		"5" tablets with folic acid 100 72 0	J9 9½ 10 1
	3159; 3169 24 0 3119; 3129; 3139 24 0	6 7	3 6 4 3	Dilavase (917 Organon) tablets 50 86 0	_ 10 9	Fibodral (203 Brynn) cream 2oz 45 0	_ 5 1
	hair bands 146 14 6	1 7 2 5	1    2	250 29 6ea	<b>—</b> 44 3	dp 8oz 15 Oea	= -
	148; 178 29 6	3 3	3 11	Dimotapp (1071 Robins) elixir 16oz 18 10ea	_ 28 3	Fiesta (981 Picot) perfume	22 2 12 (
	haircharmers bath'n shower cap			tablets L.A.† 100 33 5ea † 500 160 0ea	_ 50 2 _ 240 0	Flamogen (203 Brynn)	
	17 Í 41 0 208 48 0	4 6 5 3	5 6 6	Dorbanex (1061 Riker)		wool 26 0 49 6	_ 3 6
	beauty rainhood		5 6	capsules 30 104 0 300 78 0ea	_ I3 0	Florineige (475 FG)	
	boudoir cap 174 41 0	4 6	5 6	Dristan (655 ICC) tablets 24 43 6	_ 4 10	folkloric doll	57 31 7
	192 48 0 bouffant cap 197 48 0	5 3 5 3	6 6 D	old packs —	= 1.0	462 box of 50 208 4 510 box of 10 92 6	57 3½ 7 6 25 5 16 6
	draw string mob	5 3	6 6	Duogastrone (117 BPL) capsules 28 41 2ea	61 9	coffret de fleur 631 box of 20 129 6	35 7 11 6
	mob cap 194 37 0	4 I	5 0	Duvadilan N.A. (324 Crookes) tablets 60 120 0	33 0 17 9	belle flower 10220 box of 6 60 0	16 6 17 9
	nylon bandeau 170 26 0 nylon beauty	2 101	D	Edixa (980 Photopia)		D Forhans (III3 5 & B) existing entr	
	hood 175 33 0 hair grips	3 7½	4 6 1	Edixa (1565 P. Plus) camera Prismat TTL		Forhans (III3 S & B) toothpaste 92gm 24 3	68 33
	carded 276 5 0 277 8 2	1 4½ 2 3	1 3	with f2·8 lens — with f2 lens —	- 1199 6 - 1399 6	Fresh 'n Dainty (506 Gerhardt) distributors 1054 R&A	
	hair nets nylon			Prismaflex — Edixamat (980 Photopia) existing en	<b>—</b> 999 6	deodorant spray 51 6	14 2 7 6
	invisible HN2 3 8 slumber HN3 5 2	4½ 7	9 1	Edixamat (1565 P. Plus)	шу	tissues 17 0 I Fru-Bran (422 EG)	4 8 2 6
	roller HN4 9 4 beaded HN6 18 6	1 0 2 0½	1 3 2 6	camera Reflex D body only	1163 3	16oz 68 3   (1½ doz)	- 4 10
	triangular setting HN7 22 0	2 5	2 11	with f2·8 lens — with f1·9 lens —	— 1987 2 — 2316 9	/ Fru-Grains (422 EG)	2 (
	hair pins packets 3 10 hair rollers with-	2 0	7	Elastoplast (1155 5 & N) Airstrip tin 7920 13 1	_ 16	10oz 26 0 20oz 63 0	_ 2 8
	out brush packets			7921 21 7	_ 2 6 _ 4 0	(I½doz) Gala (876 MP)	
	10CP; 11CP; 12CP; 13CP;		D	7922 34 6 old packs —		cuticle cream 52 5 remover 52 5	14 5 7 9 14 5 7 9
	I4CP 12 10 with brush packets	3 6	2 0 D	Enterocid (187 B5) tablets Eppy (1154 5NP) †		Easy Lash 110 0	14 5 7 9 — 13 9 14 5 7 9
	10BCP; 11BCP; 12BCP; 14BCP;			ophthalmic solution 7.5mils 14 9ea	_ 22 2	matte velvet 52 5 leg paint 1084 104 10	28 10 15
	15BCP 18 9	5 2	2 11	Equipose (969 Pfizer) †s4B		D Gayelord Hauser (234 Cartwright) Gayelord Hauser (29 Alfonal)	
	magic mesh with-  out brush packets			capsules 25mgm 50 16 8ea Estee Lauder (425 ELC)		brewers yeast	_ 7 6
	180; 181; 182; 183; 184 12 <b>10</b>	3 6	2 0 D	nail lacquer silver — Eumig (673 J of H) existing entry	_ 42 9	powder 16oz 60 0 dried skim milk	
	with brush packets		ĩ	Eumig (673 J of H) camera 52	_ 400 9	powder 16oz 43 4 extra potency yeast	_ 5 5
	185; 186; 187; 188 18 9	5 2	2 11	case —		tablets 100 34 0 250 70 0	_ 4 3 _ 8 5 _ 5 4
	189 21 6 polybrush packets	5 11		Viennette 5uper-8 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	<b>—</b> 3229 9	wheat germ 12oz 42 8	_ 5
	110 12 0 111 13 6	3 3½ 3 8½	1 9	hóldall — projectors	_ 282	Gevacolor (16 AGL) negative film N5	
	112; 119 15 0	4 11	2 0 2 3	P8 standard — automatic novo —	_ 555 0 _ 655 0	35mm cassette 12exp —	- 611
	bobble packets 113 12 0	3 3 ½	1 9	Eupro-Zoom —	180 0	D reversal film R5 all sizes Gevapan (16 AGL)	
	114 13 6 115 15 0	3 8½ 4 1½	2 0 2 3	Mark M standard-8 — with Eupro-Zoom	_	film roll 127, 120,	2.10
	snap-on packets	-		lens — with Euprovar	- 875 <b>0</b>	620 — 35mm 36exp —	- 3 10 - 7 7
	190; 191 13 4 foam packets	3 8	2 0	lens — Mark M 5uper-8 —	1030 0	D Gluco-Fedrin (938 PD) Goddess (280 CP)	
	116; 117; 118 9 8 Comfy boxed	2 8	1 6	with 15-25mm f1.4 lens	875 0	hairspray standard 35 1	9 7 5 0 12 7 6 7
	without brush	1 01	7	with 18mm	_ 735 O	large 46 3 Goya (532 Goya)	12 7 6 7
	10 3 9 11 3 2	107	7 6	f1.6 lens — Mark 5 standard-8 —	1790 0	Piquant Cologne 25cc 57 8	15 51 8 6
	12; 13 2 8 14 2 1	7	5 4	Mar 5 Super-8 — Eutonyl (2 Abbott) †s4B	— I795 O	gift size 62cc 86 6 luxury 170cc 113 8	15 5½ 8 6 23 2¼ 12 9 30 5½ 16 9 29 6½ 16 3 10 3½ 5 8
	with brush IOB 7 0	   5½	1 1	Film tabs 25 mgm	_ 59 0	spray 62cc 110 3	29 6 16 3
	12B 4 I0	I 4	9 8	500 194 9ea	— 292 I	stick 20gm 38 5 creme perfume	-
	I4B 4 3 I5B 8 8	1 2 2 4½	1 4	1000 377 10ea Eutonyl-Ten (2 Abbott) †s4B	_ 566 9 ·	flowette 55 II eau de toilette	14 113 8 3
	hair slides 138 8 6 140 13 0	2 4 3 7	1 4 2 0 3 9	Film tabs 10 mgm 100 17 9ea	_ 26 8	25cc 72 II	19 6½ 10 9 17 3¼ 9 6
	152; 160 24 0 122; 121 40 0	6 7	3 9 5 11	500 87 9ea 1000 170 2ea	131 8 255 3	gift size 125 6	19 6½ 10 9 17 3¼ 9 6 33 7½ 18 6 229 3 126 0
	pin curl clips		J	Expedil (746 Lederle) T5		spray 120 5	32 3½ 17 9
	carded 206: 207; 209 8 0	2 21/2	1 3	suspension 4oz 10 8ea Eyemakers a la Carte (1052 Revlo		Guerlain (548 Guerlain) film spray lotion —	_ 39 6
	ponytail slides carded 163; 166 7 1	1 11½	1 1	Private eyelashes demi-lashes 3610 264 0	72 <b>7</b> 33 <b>0</b>	sun kit bag —	19 6
	164; 165 11 6 rainhoods 179 7 6	3 2	1 9	natural-full 0138 282 3 ultra-full 3611 576 0	77 7½ 36 0 158 5 72 0	Habanita (Molinard (960 ADP)) perfume 2704 62 6ea	16 10ea 117 6
		-					

presentation 2507 25 6ea 6 10ea 47 6 2506 38 6ea 10 4ea 73 6 2505 60 6ea 16 3ea 112 6		Jussy St. James (475 FG) perfumes small plush		1 oz — — 107 6 loz — — 168 0 atomiser — — 63 0
2504 95 6ea 25 7ea 175 0 concreta single boule 9 10ea 2 8ea 17 9		animal 730 box of 50 166 8 petite lamp B22	45 10 5 11	refill — 50 0  LIF (475 FG) perfumes
Haemorex (333 Cupal) 30 0 7 5 4 6		box of 50 110 0 piano grand 539	30 3 3 11	sheath of muguet 466 box of 12 26 4 7 3 3 11
Halex (80 BXL) ladies brush sets		box of 12 85 0 royal coach 339 box of 12 160 0	23 4½ 12 6 44 0 23 8	volubilis 363 box of 4 25 10 7 1 11 6
engine turned 3-piece E695 292 0 80 4 43 3		violin 725 27 6ea bellows 784 26 6ea	7 7ea 49 6 7 3\frac{1}{2} ea 47 9	fontaine murale 357 box of 4 30 0 8 3 13 6 colliers 220
Hall's (1511 IW) wine bottle 171 6 — 18 0		Juvite (698 Keswick) rejuvenating tablets 38 8	10 8 5 9	box of 6 28 8 7 10} 8 6 diabolos 331
Happy Feet (1383 MFCC) Danish exercise clogs		70 0 <b>K2r</b> (1000 PPL)	19 3 10 0	box of 4 28 8 7 10½ 12 9 clematites 355
Aurora brown suede 32 Oea — 48 C white calf 33 Oea — 49 II		stain remover aerosol 72 0	_ 8 11	box of 4 23 6 6 5½ 10 6 fer forge 336 box of 4 30 0 - 8 3 13 6
white calf 33 Oea — 49 11  Brigita 39 6ea — 59 11  Georgina 39 6ea — 59 11	D	Kako (667 JCL) flashgun Kakonet (667 JCL)	— 179 6	chevelets B339 box of 4 30 0 8 3 13 6
exercise sandals Britta ladies 42 Oea — 63 O		flash unit — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	179 6 159 6	Lillies of the Valley in Bloom (981 Picot) perfume ½oz 80 6 22 2 12 0
Gymsa childs		capsules 250mgm 100 66 8ea	_ 100 0	Limmits (1552 UL) pastilles 112 6 — 12 6
spare straps 5 6ea — 8 3 Kitty ladies 39 0ea — 58 11		1000 643 6ea Keswick's (698 Keswick)		
Savanto childs		vegetable charcoal tablets 22 9 38 8	6 3 3 3 10 8 5 9	Lorilu (1440 ILL) foundation mousse     4ea 3   12ea   19   11
spare straps 4 7ea — 6 11  Harriet Hubbard Ayer (852 Molyneux) blue kit — 48 6		70 0 Kodak (711 Kodak)	19 3 10 0	Loving Care (265 Clairol) creme after rinse
blue kit — — 48 6 mini-kit — — 28 0 mascara new silk		Instamatic camera	30 3ea 199 5	sachet 4 6   2 8 Ma Griffe (1469 PC)
long-lash			128 8ea 848 8	bath oil 4843 23 9ea 6 4ea 42 0 mousse douce 4811 14 3ea 3 10ea 25 4 soap (3) 4851 12 0ea 3 3ea 21 0
Helena Rubinstein (S96 HR) Ultra Feminine		case 799 26 0ea projector Carousel S-AV 1086 8ea	7 2ea 47 2 — 1630 0	
beauty oil — — 45 0 estrogenic hormone cream — 45 0			II8 Oea 778 O	capsules 12 40 0 — 5 0 100 24 0ea — 36 0
hormone cream — 45 0  Hibitane (649 ICI) antiseptic lozenges†		cameras Kobena TL-3 —	<b>—</b> 1179 6	Man-Set (1192 SGD) hair spray for men 36 0 9 11 5 4
20 16 0 4 5 2 6	l D	TL-4 — TL-6 —	— 1399 6 — 1599 6	Marinure (1369WSHL) seaweed concentrate spray
20% Igall 338 Oea — — Hi-Lift (422 EG) existing entry	U	camera slimline IC — L'Air du Temps (Nina Ricci (1131 crème parfumée	I Shulton))	1pt —
Hi-Lift (422 EG) honey and yeast		C.B.3. 10 9ea sachet PBI II 9ea	2 Ilea 19 6 3 2ea 21 4	
tablets 150 37 9 — 4 6 7 6 molasses and yeast		Lancome (726 Lancome) Hal-bronze —	_ 25 6	n.p.k. fertilizer 14lb — - 17 6 28lb — 32 6
tablets 60 16 9 — 2 0	D	Hal-filtre — Hal-sport — Filtre Solaire —		56lb — 50 0 Icwt — 70 0
300 54 0 — 6 6 6 Hogg's (1323 Westmacott)	D	Sunsport — Largactil (971 PSMB) †s4B	= =	2cwt — — 135 0 powdered manure . 14lb — — 15 0
Eetle-roach 90gm 14 6 — 1 8 Hygroton-Reserpine (501 Geigy)		tablets 10mgm 50 28 0 500 19 8ea	_ 3 9 _ 31 0	28lb — — 27 6 56lb — — 40 0
lce Blue (1113 S & B) Lce Blue (1524 Chembro) Icilma (509 Gibbs) vanishing cream		2Smgm 50 44 0 500 32 2ea	5 9 50 9	Icwt — — 60 0 2cwt — — 115 0
Ikoblitz (673 J of H) existing entry  Ikoblitz (673 J of H)		50mgm 50 84 0 500 61 8ea 100mgm 50 13 6ea	- 11 0 - 97 0 - 21 3	Mary Quant (876 MP) loads of lash (5 pair) 335 0 - 42 0
flashguns LD cord — — 40 I		500 115 Oea Laryncol (835 M & J)	— I8I 6	Max Factor (813 MF) Shadow Fling 119 4 31 2 17 6
shoe — , — 40 I 6 cord — , — 75 6 plug in — 75 6		throat spray metered 44 2	- 4 II	Medi-Swabs (H) (972 Pharmax)
shoe — 75 6 M shoe — 79 7	D	Layla (1000 PPL) nail enamel transparent		10 × 100 71 0 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
cable — 79 7 Ikophot (673 J of H)	D I	Lectric Shave (1113 S & B) Lectric Shave (1524 Chembro)		tablets 4mgm 100 102 9ea — — — — Megaclor (972 Pharmax) TS
exposure meter \$ 201 8		Lederstatin (746 Lederle) TS capsules 300mgm 16 26 0ez	39 0 D	syrup 60mils 5 0ea — <b>7 6</b> Meggeson (994 P & M)
Ikoscop (673 J of H) slide viewer — — 122 0		100 155 4ea 500 <b>7</b> 48 8ea	— 233 0 C	Meggeson (832 MW) Meggesones (994 P & M) Meggezones (832 MW)
Ilford (645 Ilford) cameras Electric CR 298 7ea 82 lea 530 0		suspension 2oz 9 0ea Leichner (749 Leichner)	_ 13 6 1	Metamsustac (972 Pharmax) †\$4B tablets 15 mgm 30 4 10 lea — 6 6
L 339 5ea 93 4ea <b>602 6</b> SR 418 4ea 115 0ea <b>742 6</b>		Kamera Klear cheek tint 59 0 cream powder 74 0	16 3 9 6 1 20 4 11 9 5	
case 28 5ea 7 10ea 50 6 Elmo C-200 1142 7ea 314 2ea 2028 0 Ilfomatic universal		eye liner 66 0 eye shadow	18 2 10 6	O 20 — — — — Midnight (385 DG) perfume aerosol
50 24 6ea 6 9ea 43 6 case 7 9ea 2 lea 13 9		cream 59 0	16 3 9 6 26 8 15 6 16 3 9 6	54cc 107 0 29 0 16 9 Milton (849 M)
Monarch 247 8ea 68 lea 439 7 case II 4ea 3 lea 20 I Sportsman 300 160 IIea 46 lea 287 6			23 4½ 13 6 16 3 9 6	antiseptic 80oz 13 2ea — 17 6 sterilising unit 7 7ea 4ea 10 6
case 24 Ilea 6 8ea 44 2 flashgun Ilfoflash 7 9ea 2 lea 13 9		mascara block 66 0 tinted foundation 66 0	18 2 10 6 D	Old pack Minims (1154 SNP)
Imferon-D (1530 Fisons) disposable syringes	D D D	anti-acne facial pack, cream & lo Beauty Touch compact & refill blood congealed 701	OCION	amethocaine hydrochlor† 0.5% 100 65 0ea — —
5×5mils 31 3ea — 46 11 Impora (1569 5AC)	D D	cream eyeshadow 281 eye cosmetic & brush 606		fluorescein sodium 2% 100 65 0ea — —
body oil 170gm — 17 6 Ingram (172 BMCL)	D D	eyeliner 296 kamera klear base 350 & 3\$1 night cream patti 253	1	Minolta (667 JCL) cameras 35 mm
Lanolin Gold shave cream  Iso-Rapid (16 AGL)	D D	poudri de luxe 100 spirit gum substitute 106S		A5-S AL-F — — 636 9 759 6
camera C — — 113 11 outfit — — 161 8	D	vitamin skin food 222 Lentheric (753 Lentheric)		Hi-Matic 7S — 999 6 Hi-Matic 9 — 1199 6
Jintan (5 Actabs) breath refresher pearls 200 36 0 9 11 2 6		12 eau de toilette 2oz — 4oz —	- 42 0 - 77 6	Repo S — 598 II cameras 2½in square
(2doz) (2doz)  Johnny Bunny (203 Brynn)		spray 8oz —	- 122 6 - 78 9	Autocord — —   171   1   CdS —   1447 7   1447 7
cough mixture 21 0 5 1 3 0 pastilles 10 0 2 8 1 6		refill — perfume łoz —	_ 52 6 _ 70 0	Autopak 8-S3 — — 1331 3 8-K3 , — — 1599 6

					1 10 III2 CIIZIII				o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	, 22,	. , 0
	8-K7 — 8-KII —	=	2199 6 2763 6		PCM (878 Napp) tablets 100 60 0		6 8	-1	Restograi (203 Brynn) hair tonic III 0	30 6	15 é
	cameras instant load 16-11 —	_	364 0	D	500 22 Oea Peptinol (956 Peptinol)	_	29 4		Revion (1052 Revion)		
	16-P5 —	=	249 5 840 0		Personna (438 ER)				Blondsilk 115 3 Ultrasilk 115 3	31 8	17 6 17 6
	I6-MG kit — Autopak 700 —	=	799 6		blades, stainless, single edge 4 45 9	12 7	3 3		Riddohaler (1059 Riddell) disposable inhaler 100 0		12 6
	cameras S.L.R. SRIV f2 lens	_	1399 6		(25 pkts.) Peru (990 Peru)	(25 pkts.)	)	D	Rinstead (994 P & M)	_	12 0
	SR7V fl·8 lens — SRT101 fl·4 lens —		1799 6 2799 6		liquid extract 51 9 pomade 51 9	14 2 <del>1</del> 14 2 <del>1</del>	7 6 7 6	1	Rinstead (832 MW)		
D	fl·7 lens — existing camera enry —	=	2399 6		tablets 51 9	14 2½ 14 2½	7 6		Robe d'un Soir (1469 PC) bath oil 4943 26 9ea	7 2ea	47 6
D	Minoltina 8 (667 JCL) Minox (673 J of H)				Photoflux (977 PE) flash bulbs PF60 26 0	-	3 0		talcum powder 4911 8 0ea	2 2ea	14 3
	camera B — black satin finish —	_	1673 10 1886 0		PF100 32 6 PF45 26 0	=	3 9 3 0	D	Perfume 9047 Ronson (1079 Ronson)		
	projector Minomat N —	=	1370 0 800 0		PF60/97 26 0 PF100/97 32 6	=	3 0 3 9		automatic tooth- brush rechargeable		
	Minotact — Misslyn (1440 ILL)				PF45/97 26 0 Pickles (982 Pickles)	-	3 0		model 148 8ea electric razors	32 10ea	231 0
	nail varnish cream 37 0 pearl 51 0	10 2	5 6 7 9		Koolstick 24 0 Pitressin (938 PD) †54B	6 7	3 6		model 21 90 5ea 200 96 5ea	24 10ea 26 6ea	149 6 159 6
	Demipearl 46 0 Movex (16 AGL)	12 8	6 9		tannote in oil Imil		20 0		K-type 107 Ilea	29 8ea 33 2ea	178 6 199 6
	cine camera auto outfit 5 small —	_	599 6	D	6 50	_	20 0		Tiara 95 3ea	26 2ea	157 6 147 0
	outfit 5V large —	Ξ	714 0 904 5	D	Placodin (187 BS) tablets			•	695 114 3ea	31 5ea	189 0
	Mr. Nicol (1466 Nichol) hair spray for men 24 3	6 8	3 11		Plus (1565 P. Plus) cine cameras				696 139 7ea Rio 60 2ea	38 5ea 16 6ea	231 0 99 6
D	Mum (172 BMCL) existing entry	0 0	3 //		Plusmatic Super 8S — Super Z20 —	=	399 0 599 9		Rose Laird (1083 RL) scalp and skin		
1	Mum (172 BMCL) aerosol spray 3oz 47 3	12 4	6 5		Polaroid (989 Polaroid)		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		lotion F35 51 0 84 0	14 0 23 0	7 7
	4½oz 58 3 body spray 32cc 25 3	15 3 6 7 11 2	7 11		sunglasses 700, 701 —	<b>—</b> ~	50 0		make-up remover 144 0	39 0 39 0	21 3
	65cc 42 8 cream 18gm 16 2	4 3	6 1		Polyherb (721 LC)	-	33 0	D	corrective lotion all sizes		
	deodorant stick 19 10 lotion 22 9	5 2 5 11	2 10 3 4		shampoo sachet 7 2 bottle 35 0	2 0 9 7½	1 0 4 11	'	R.T.U. (203 Brynn) warfarin 10 0	_	1 0
	perfumed Rollette 35 5 refill 28 5	9 3 7 5	4 II 3 II	1	Pomade Divine (210 B & C) 25 0	6 10½	3 6		24 0 64 0	=	3 0
	Rollette for men 35 3 refill 29 5	9 3 7 8	5 1 4 2		Ponds (256 CPL) cold cream jar				Rugard (1169 GS & 5) eyeliner 96 0	26 113	14 6
	stick for men 21gm 23 11	6 3	3 3		42gm 26 10 dry skin cream jar	7 4½	3 9		brush 40 0	11 0	5 11
	84gm 55 I Mycozol (938 PD)	14 5	7 6		42gm 26 10	7 41/2	3 9		Sanoid (339 CG) first aid cream 12 0	_	1 6
D	tube				foundation cream jar 42gm 26 10	7 41	3 9		Sauna (957 Perl) Original Finnish		
	Mycro (667 JCL) films (6)	_	8 8		vanishing cream jar 50gm 26 10	7 41	3 9	,	soap 30 0 Scherk (957 Perl)	8 0	4 6
	Nappy Change (1413 P & 5) aerosol foam 6oz 40 0	II 0	5 11	1	Portia (1160 Solport) baby balances 56 0	_	7 3	•	face lotion 50cc 44 0 100cc 78 0	12 0 21 0	6 6
	Neo-Endrine (1352 Wyeth) †s4B spray 15mils 40 0	_	4 6		outfits IIO 0	-	13 9		250cc 142 <b>0</b>	38 0	21 0
	Nidrin (1154 5NP) 48 0 Nivea (1164 55L)	12 0	7 1		loose 3 0 carded 3 8	=	41 51		Seconal (413 Lilly) †s1s4A 5odium		
	creme 363 41 2 polythene jar 366 39 5	11 I 10 8	6 I 5 IO		plastic nipple shields 7 0 styptic pencils 2 9		10 §		Enseals 100mgm 100 8 4ea	_	12 6
	367 58 4	15 9	8 9		tincture and lotion brushes		,		Pulvules 50mgm 100 4 7ea		6 10
D	Nobecutane (394 DF) 50 mil pack				duck size 3 2	_	5 61		500 19 9ea 100mgm 100 6 10ea	=	29 7 10 3
	N.P.U. (810 Maw) vacuum Nu-flask				goose size 5 3	_ _ I 9	8		500 31 Ilea 5000 305 Ilea	=	47 10 458 10
1	Nu-Rub (810 Maw) 15 5	7 6 4 2	8 6 2 3		Presence (Houbigant (I Abbey))	1 9	1 0		tablets 50mgm	_	6 0
	Nu-soft (810 Maw) kitchen roll 13 6	_	1 6	1	eau de toilette 127-24 —	_	17 9		100mgm 100 5 8ea 1000 49 7ea	=	8 6
	Old Spice (II31 5hulton)	10 I	5 10	D	Pretty Feet (1113 5 & B) existing en Pretty Feet (1113 5 & B)	ntry			5000 245 lea	=	74 4 367 7
	hair groom lime 54 0	14 6	8 5 7 5		bottle 50cc 34 I roll ball applicator	9 4	4 7		Secto-Kil (333 Cupal) slug tablets 150 24 6	_	2 9
	suntan lotion cream 48 6 clear 57 3	13 4 15 9	8 8		55cc 37 10 Pristacin (623 HP)	10 5	5 1		Shadeine (657 IL) hair tint loz 41 I	11 33	6 1
D	Olva (76 Atkinson) Omega (1178 Stafford) †			D	pieces 144				Signoricci (Nina Ricci (1131 5hu	lton))	52 (
	oil liniment 12 oz 12 9 4 oz 30 0	3 6 8 3	1 10 4 1		Propaderm-C (34 A & H) T5 cream 15gm 8 4ea	_	12 6		after shave GA5 28 9ea GA6 18 0ea	4 10ea	52 6 32 9 9 0
1	Omnivite Forte (1285 Vitamins) tablets 100 15 0ea	_	22 6		ointment   50gm 21 4ea	=	32 0 12 6		soap (single) 5GII 4 IIea (3) 5GI 14 9ea	l 4ea 3 llea	27 0
	Optima (16 AGL)		11 0		50gm 21 4e2 Purapen G (1393 BRL) T5	-	32 0		toilet water G7 15 3ea G6 20 6ea	4 lea 5 6ea	27 9 37 6
	Rapid 250V —	_	731 10		vial 500,000 units	=	=		G5 40 0ea atomiser G107 26 3ea	10 9ea 7 0ea	72 6 47 6
	Orabase (1176 Squibb) paste Sgm 19 0	5 0	2 10		Q-Tips (256 CPL) cotton swabs 300 22 0	_	2 9		refill G117 22 3ea Simbix (173 Britanol)	5 8ea	38 6
D	Ora-jel (1141 5impkin) Ora-gel (1141 5impkin)				Queen (151 Boutalls)	10 6	5 6	D	diet biscuits diet biscuits (bacon		
	Orlane (1145 5irex) anti-rides 756 —	_	39 0		Radiol (1023 Radiol)				grill, cheese crack- ers, cheese and		
	757 — boreale 536 —	=	75 6 19 <b>6</b>		4-oils 10oz 105 0 Rand (1540 5DR)	28 101	15 6		apple, chocolate wafer chocolate/		
	eye shadow powder 618 —	_	27 6		automatic tooth brush home kit 20 8ea	5 8ea	37 6		lime creams, cus- tard creams, farm-		
	palette 4 619 —	=	33 0 27 6		travel kit 16 8ea Regula (980 Photopia)	4 7ea	29 6		house grill, jaffa		
	lauria 933 — poudre desse 914 —	=	17 6		cameras		479 6		cakes, lemon water) 42 9	_	4 9
	vesperale 639 — 638 —	=	- 30 6 55 6		Olymatic IA — case —	=	58 I 159 6		Sketch (Molinard (960 ADP)) perfume 2704 62 6ea	16 10ea	117 6
	Orthoxicol (1263 Upjohn) †DDI syrup 2oz 2 Ilea	_	_		Sprinty C — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	=	58 I		presentation 2507 25 6ea 2506 38 6ea	6 10ea 10 4ea	47 6 73 6
	Owbridges (925 Owbridge)	-	-		5printy BC — flash unit variant F —	=	279 6 248 11		2505 60 6ea 2504 95 6ea	25 7ea	112 6 175 0
D	(distributors 1545 Vestric) original lung tonic				variant F5 — cameras	_	319 6		concreta boule 9 10ea Skol (1113 5 & B)	2 8ea	17 9
D	Pacquins (1113 5 & B)			D	Rapid 5E Rapid 5L				sun tan cream 33 7 Slim Disks (1568 Trentham)	9 3	4 6
D	Pacquin (1552 UL) mauve label			D	Sprintomatic Reguletts (333 Cupal)			_	100 100 0	_	12 6
	Pagan (981 Picot) perfume Foz 80 6	22 2	12 0		laxative tablets carton 30 15 6	3 10	2 4	D	Smokies (994 P & M) Smokies (832 MW)		
D	Pandrin (346 Dales) Pandrin (1457 PP Ltd.)				tin 12 8 3 36 15 6	2 I 3 IO	I 4 2 4		Sodium Amytal (413 Lilly) †s1s4 ampoules	IA.	
·, D	Parke-Davis (938 PD)	000 10	mils		Renaissance (1052 Revion) Moon Drops				125mgm 6 12 lea 250mgm single 2 2ea	Ξ	18 1
D	adrenaline chloride solution 1-1 dicalcium phosphate wafers wit				blushing silk 5225 97 6	26 10	14 9		500mgm single 3 3ea	-	4 10

	•											
	Pulvules						perfume ‡oz	II 0ea	3 4ea	21 0		sha
	60mgm 10		2ea	_	6 3 29 7		½oz	18 6ea	5 6ea 9 Ilea	35 0 63 0		cr
	50 500	0 190	9ea 8ea	=	286 0		pomanders Chelsea		9 I lea	63 0		liq
	200mgm 10	0 8	8ea	_	13 0		pomanders Wedgw				_	
	50 500	0 41	7ea 2ea	=	62 4 603 3		Hathaway Rose, Country Garden	21 Oea	5 Ilea	37 6	D	Voigtla
	tablets						Blue or Green			04 0	'	Voigtl can
	60mgm 10 50		8ea 9ea	=	5 6 43 I		Jasper Blue Jasper Bowl	47 6ea 70 0ea	13 Oea 19 3ea	84 0 126 0		Be
	500		7ea	_	212 4		pot-pourri 2oz	7 0ea	l llea	12 6 -		Ве
2	200mgm 10		3ea	_	9 4 81 4		4oz 8oz		2 9ea 4 3ea	17 6 27 6		(
	100 500	0 268	3ea 7ea	=	402 10		mist aerosol	10 Oea	2 Ilea	18 6		S
S	oftella (810 Maw)						sachets scented (3)	7 Oea	l Ilea 2 Ilea	12 6 18 6		
7	mini briefs sanitary briefs	52 47	0 -	5 9 <b>5</b> 2	6 II 5 II		soap toilet (3)	10 Oea 8 6ea	2 7ea	15 0		S Vi Vi Vi Vi
	parklets (183 BOC)		·	• •			guest (6)	10 0ea	2 Ilea	18 6		ν,
3	syphons	'					bath (3) talcum 3½oz	14 Oea 5 Oea	3 IIea I 6ea	25 O 9 6		Vi
	Hostmaster	54 55	9ea 2	6 Oea 9 2	79 0 6 11		toilet water 2oz	9 9ea	2 Ilea	18 6		
	bulbs C		0	12 1	6 6		4oz I0ea	17 6ea 35 0ea	5 lea 10 2ea	32 6 65 0		Vi
	tarset († 188 Steiner taydry († 1594 Banne		U	12 1			for men					5
	baby pants	47	3	-	5 11		after shave 4oz	I4 6ea	4 3ea	27 6		٧i
St	elazine (1153 SKF)	†s4B					Cologne for men 4oz	IB 6ea	5 lea	35 0		Vi
	ampoules Imgm Imi	1 17	1	_	2 2		eau de Cologne			19 6		
	concentrate	444	ò	-	_		4oz eau de Portugal	10 6ea	3 Oea	17 6		F
	Spansules capsules 2mgm	300	I0ea	_	15 0		4oz		3 Oea	19 6		L
	25	0 79	10ea	_	119 9		Florida water 4oz lavender water	10 6ea	3 <b>0</b> ea	19 6		R
	10mgm 10		l ea	_	64 8 96 II		4oz	10 6ea	3 0ea	19 6		pro Pe
	15mgm 10 syrup 8c		7ea 10ea	=	11 9		Teak (1131 Shulton)	95 9		14 6		S
	tablets Imgm 10	0 15	6ea	-	23 3		hair friction soap single	95 9 59 3	25 8 15 11	9 0		J
	5mgm 10	0 138 0 21	8ea 7ea	=	208 0 32 4		Teatcote (649 ICI)					) J
		0 193		_	290 9		teat spray/dip (vet.) I gall	19 6ea	_	26 0		Pe
Si	tergene (382 Dome	stos)	0			D	Tenormal (649 ICI) tab		_	•	D	Warrio
	handy pack	(3d	9 oz)	-	4	_	The Blue Train (981	Picot)	22 2	12 0		Warri
Si	renol (1418 Streno		~-,				perfume loze Thermoset (1228 TAI	80 6	22 2	12 0		mil
	skin (eczema)	•					electric blankets	-/			_	(v)
	cream (vet.) 35gn	n 26	4	7 3	3 11		Regent 48×26	-	_	67 II 91 5	D	William
	lo		_'				48 × 44 Everest 50 × 26	=	=	88 11	,	Yardle
S	uba-Seal (479 WF)						50×44	_	_	119 10		eye
	baby feeders boil able plastic com						Cozee 62×26 62×50	_	_	101 11 148 7		face
m	plete with silicon						all-night Ambassad	lor	_			face face
	teat						28/30 × 62 54/56 × 62	_	_	310 <b>5</b> 595 <b>5</b>		lipli
	narrow neck 8oz 1C6	0 39	6	_	4 11		54/56×62 over-blankets all-n	ight	_			lips
	wide neck 8oz						New Era 80×60	_	_	296 6		Yeast-
	complete with	I 43	6	· —	5 5	0	Throaties (64 AW)	_	-	455		ext
	Suba Clear tea	t				D	Throaties (64 AW) Throaties (64 ACL)				D	Yestam
	narrow neck 8oz IC6	2 45	6	_	5 8	_	Topnote (1157 S)				ĩ	Yesta
	8oz IC6 wide neck 8o	z	6	_		D	bobby rollers					pov
	IC6		6	-	6 5	D	flexi rollers Tosca (1113 S & B)					
	breast reliever IC	3 74	4		_		bath cubes 9116	34 3	9 5	7 1		
	enema ICI		ŏ	-	_		eau de Cologne aerosol 1185	133 9	36 9	19 10		tab
	hot water bottles	68	0	_	8 6		Tri-Adcortyl (1176 Sc		30 /	.,		
	Suba-Royal Suba-Line	68	ŏ	=	8 6	D	ointment 5mg					
	Bara Royal	68	0	-	8 6		Tuinal (413 Lilly) †s ls Pulvules	4A				
200	Baraline soother all rubber	. 68	0	-	8 6		100mgm 100		_	9 1		
74	IC5		8	_	1.1		500 5000		_	43 10 427 6		
	syringe whirling	z 115	3	_	14 3		200mgm 100		=	14 10		
	teething trainer			_			500	46 4ea	_	69 6		AMI
	rubber IC3		0	-	1 3		5000		_	666 10		
	polystyrene 5A silicone IC5	3 8 2 34		=	I 0 4 3		Urovision (1479 SCL) ampoules 25mils 5		_	_	F .	ata b.
Sı	rede (981 Picot)			_			25mils 20	152 Oea	_	-	o A	ctabs=.
	perfume lo	z 92		25 <b>5</b>	13 9		vials 50mils 5 50mils 20		_	=		Alford
Si	ulphamagna (1352' suspension (vet.)	vvyeth	1) †s4B				Vaseline (256 CPL)	_, J Jea	_	_	F	arncom
	120		3ea	_	15 0		shampoo					AC=Ai Crediton
	2litr	e 65	8ea	-	87 6		cream bottle 70gm	21 5	5 11	2 113	113	Benca
Sı	uscardia (972 Pharmampoules	nax) 6 8	9ea	_			I23gm	ži i	8 61	4 4		ratorie ex. 01-5
S	yrtussar (61 APC)		/ea		_		beauty bottle		5 11	2 113		ex. 01-5 Brynn
ĺ	syrup 4c	z 5	0ea	1 4½ ea	8 11		70gm 123gm		8 6½	4 4	P	Road, As
-		z 36	0ea	9 10 <del>1</del> ea	63 11		lemon bottle				7	7443.
	anderil (501 Geigy) suppositories	5 9	2ea	_	13 9		70gm 123gm		5 II 8 6½	2 11½ 4 4		Curaci ane, Ho
	5	<b>7</b> 3	4ea	_	110 0		medicated bottle				361	Dearl
	ylor of London (15-			isting entry			70gm 123gm	21 5 31 1	5 II 8 6½	2 11½ 4 4	447	douse, P
s a	ylor of London (I bath essence 20	z 12	0ea	3 7ea	23 0	D	Vital (76 Atkinson)	J	0 02	, ,	S	it. Elmo
	40	z 22	6ea	6 7ea	42 0	,	Vitapointe (1530 Fiso		4 03	2 7	H	1iII 6979
		z 42 z 13	0ea 6ea	12 2ea 3 7ea	78 6 2 <b>5</b> 0	ı	hair conditioner	17 6 26 4	4 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 3	2 7 3 9		FG=Fo
	-	- 13	U Ca	- /ca	20					- /		

	shampoo cream sachet bottle liquid sachet bottle		6 21 6 21	2 6 2 6		8½ 5      8½   5	3	10	0
D	Voigtlander (673 J of Voigtlander (673 J o			sting (	ent	гу			
	cameras Bessy S AK		-	-		=	259 683		4
	Bessamatic Color Skopar f2	.8	_	_		_	2381		ı
	Septon f2·0 Ultramatic CS		-	-		_	3005		-
	Color Skopar f2 Septon f2·0	•8	-	_		=	2946 3524	1	6
	Vito C Color Lanthar Vito CL		-	-		_	424		4
	Color Lanthar Color Skopar		-	_		_	754 848		5
	Vito CLR Color Lanthar Color Skopar		_	_		_	943		0
	Color Skopar Vitomatic IIB		-			=	1178		9
	Vitoret IIIB		-	-		_	1284 318	- 1	
	D F		=			=	518 377		8
	DR		=	=		_	624	-10	
	L Rapid D		_	=		=	67 I 565	i	
	projectors Perkeo Automat								
	S J		-	_		_	850 975		0
	AF		=	_		=	1580		0
	JI50 Perkeo ML		_	_		_	1070 567		0 6
D	Warricks (994 P & M) Warricks (832 MW)	)							
•	Wellcome (208 BW) milk ring test	+							
D	(vet.) VPO 100 Williams (1113 S & B)		-	-		_	39	:	3
ĭ	Williams (1524 Cher	, nb	ro)						
	Yardley (1355 Yardle eyelighter	y)	85	0		23 43	12		7
	face base		46	0		2 74	6	-10	0
	face finish face kit brush		44 25	0		23 4½ 12 7¾ 12 1¼ 6 10½ 23 4½	6	1	7 9 7
	liplighter lipstick Sukipearl		85	0	- 2	23 4½	12		
	Yeast-Plus (447 PF)	В	42	0	- 1	II 6½	6	:	3
	extra energy tablets 50	,	35	0			4		6
D	Yestamin (422 EG) er:					_	7	,	,
I	Yestamin (422 EG) powder 80:	z	35	9		_	4		3
	16o: 718	z	52 21	6 2ea		_	90		3
	1411	5	39	llea		-	30 57		ó
	tablets 50	)	16 23	6		=	1 2 6 9 22	1	B
	300 1000	0	50 6	6 3ea		_	9	(	,
	2500 5000		15 30	9ea 0ea		=	22 42	4	5 9
	18000		87	0ea		-	124	(	)
	AMENDMENT	S	$A\lambda$	D $A$	1D	DITI	ONS		
	TO KEY T								
5 A	ctabs=Actabs divisio	n	of A	cton	Pi	II & T	ablet	C	٥.

= Actabs division of Acton Pill & Tablet Co. Drieston Mews, London, N.7. 01-607 0022. 'de Alfonal, Ltd., Alfonal House, Meadrow, mbe, Godalming, Surrey. Godalming 3941. Arcadian Confections, Ltd., Crediton, Devon. on 2251. card = Bencard, Beecham Research Lab-ries, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middle--560 S151. on = Brynn Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wigan Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lancs. Ashton-in-Makerfield

acho=Curacho Co., The Old Drive, Vicarage Horley, Surrey. Horley 4311. Arborn = Dearborn (1923) Ltd., Kingsway Paradise Road, Richmond, Surrey. Phillip Farrington, Ltd., The Homestead, to Avenue, Offerton, Stockport, Ches. Stepping 79.

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#### THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence Trade Price per Doz.; Purchase Tax per Doz.; Retail Price. Bold upright figures (2 9) in the retail price column indicate that the price is subject to resale price maintenance; italic figures (2 9) that it is recommended by the manufacturers; and light upright figures (2 9) that it is "notional" as a guide to the retailer in determining his own retail price.

Morny (862 Morny)

	A1 (025 M 0 1)			
D A	Aquatheron (835 M & J)			
А	Censedal (971 P5MB) fsl:			
	tablets 60mgm 25 20		_	3 3
	500 2		_	41 6
	200mgm 25 60	0	_	7 6
	Drummer (406 WE)			
Α		8	_	10
		5 0	_	. 9
	lavatory sanitizer	3 4	_	1 8
	Gillette (514 Gillette)			
•	travel pack 5	2 [	13 113	7 6
	Guerlain (548 Guerlain)			
•	Filmspray	_	_	39 6
	Gumtex (1413 P & 5)			
- 1	(distributors 1545 Vest			
•	Jack Tar (1335 Wigglesw	orth)		
	oil & tar remover	-		
	4oz I	60	_	2 6
	Jeypine (671 Jeyes)			
•	disinfectant			
	economy 3	16	_	3 6
	Maws (810 Maw)			
	Tufty Tail pads			
C	standard (25) 4	7 2	_	4 11
	Metastab (147 Boots) T5	. –		
R	tablets 100 10	900	_	137 0
	Mimospray (1413 P & 5)	_ /6		.57
1	(distributors 1545 Vest	ric)		
•	(4.50.1545013 1545 1650	,		

soap French Fern, June Roses, Pink Lilac, Gardenia, Lavender Flowers, Blue Carnation, Lily of the Valley, Wild Rose, Verbena,	
A = Price Advanced R = Price reduced • = New entry D = Delete C = Correction I = Insert	÷

	5andalwood			
	toilet (I)	_	_	2 3
	bath (Ì)	_	_	3 7
	visitors disks (5)	_	_	6 3
D	old packs	_	_	_
	Nappy Change (1413 P	& 5)		
- 1	(distributors 1545 Ve	stric)		

	Niegeloh (580 DH & Co.)		
1	cuticle clippers		
	NI8		
	NI8 140 0	38 6	_
	NI9 152 0	41 9	_
	eyelash tweezers automatic NI7 109 0	20 0	
	automatic N17 109 0 nail files with handle	30 0	_
	carded (6) N16 24 6ea	6 9ea	
	Novobiocin (147 Boots) T5	0 /64	
R	tablets 250mgm 16 34 5ea	_	51 7
	100 180 Oea	_	270 0
	Ospolot (452 FBA)		
•	tablets 50 mgm 250 31 8ea	_	47 6
	Poly (721 LC)		
•	5pray 5ilk aerosol		
	6oz 47 2	13 0	6 11
	Revion (1052 Revion)		
1	Colour 5ilk ‡		
	Richard Henry (295 CM & R)		
•	hair sprays 31 0	8 6	4 7
	Roberts (1068 Roberts)		
	zinc and castor oil		
•	cream loz 8 2	_	11
	2oz 12 7	=	1 5
	4oz 19 6	_	2 2
1	Sea Witch (412 Elida)‡		
-			

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an employee, meanwhile the tendency during the interim period would be for the veterinary practices to form larger groups carrying out work under contract. Replying to a question from Mr. A. STEVENS (chairman), Mr. Henderson said he expected that veterinary small animal practices would continue. Automation would lead to members of the population having greater freedom and leisure and he expected that the

current growing interest in pedigree pet keeping to continue. Mr. KEITH JENKINS asked if the "learned leaders" of the veterinary and pharmaceutical professions should not get together to make sure "time was not wasted" and Mr. HENDERSON agreed but pointed out that the problem was one of professional self interest. To another questioner who asked who was likely to supply drugs to the large organisa-

tions Mr. Henderson replied possibly the "I.C.I.-Glaxo-Wellcome Complex". Mr. H. A. COCKING said he had always been horrified by the stocks of drugs and preparations held by veterinary surgeons. The bigger a veterinary practice grew the more ridiculous it was for veterinary surgeons to keep stocks. If changes were to be made the veterinary surgeons were not likely to make the first moves.

# Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

#### Where We Came In?

SIR,—I would ask "Pelargius" and Mr. Stanley Blum (C. & D., July 15, pp. 55 and 56) if they have ever heard of the P.P.A. (Progressive Pharmacy Association) of which I had the honour to be president. This association's aims were identical with the views expressed by these two worthy gentlemen. They will find, as did we, that our colleagues, in the main, will weep and wail, shout and rage, but will not "put their money where their mouth is." S. G. ASTBURY,

Rookery, nr. Kidsgrove, Staffs

#### Material for a History

SIR,—The letter from E. Hooper (C. & D., July 8, p. 37) asking for material relating to old feeding bottles, prompts me to send you the enclosed photographs [one of which is here



reproduced] of a complete feeding bottle found earlier this year, when examining "rubbish" about to be dumped from an old pharmacy, Butler & Co., Old Market Street, Bristol. When you have finished with them you might like to send them on to Mr. Hooper. I will be sending him copies of illustrations from catalogues dated 1869 and 1898, which were found at the same time.

F. H. RAWLINGS, Department of Public Health, Bristol, 2

#### Sentimental and Pointed

SIR.—Now that some of the hot air, generated by the recent cut in oncost, has been duly dissipated, and some may be wondering which will come first, the next cut in oncost or, say, the possibility of N.P.U. products being investigated by the Monopolies Commission, I thought the following customer efforts might be worth recounting:

1. A request from an inmate of an old folk's home for another bottle of his white indigestion mixture, "and please be sure to put more sentiment in it this time."

E. R. MINIFIE, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset

#### Fair Do's

SIR,—Although I have now retired from the position of managing director of Unichem, Ltd., I must act as spokesman in reply to the letter of "Cheval de Fuse" (C. & D., July 8, p. 37).

My aim in writing is to correct any false impressions that may have been created by his comment, "really to adhere satisfactorily to Unichem would in many businesses require almost complete rejection of older but strong ties." It has never been the policy of Unichem to demand, or ask for, blind allegiance from its members. It has always been recognised that they have the right, if they wish, to maintain past loyalties, but any in-dependent retailer who feels there is some value in joining Unichem is expected to give the organisation a fair share of his business. That is the point which I was trying to emphasise in my address to Unichem mem-bers, to which "Cheval de Fuse" refers. It is short-sighted, in the extreme, of any member who does not contribute his fair share to the one organisation—his own—that stands between him and those monopolies which, long-term, must operate to the disadvantage of the independent retailer. I welcome the writer's interest as "a one-time member of the organisation." It has always been my contention that Unichem is an ideal, as he so rightly says in his letter.

F. LEWIS WATSON, Director, Unichem, Ltd., Morden, Surrey

#### Peace in Northern Ireland

SIR,—Pelargius (see C. & D., July 15, p, 55) is too mercenary. He should come to Northern Ireland, it is so peaceful. Though Irish, we would not think of fighting. Even our Council retire on rotation and are returned unopposed, and the office-bearers wait their turn to be made president. We have the ball at our toe, no "multiple blacklegs" as yet to stab us in the back when strike action is suggested,

but we would not like to score a goal or go on strike. We have half the average scripts that our English friends have, so we carry a similar stock and collect more bad stock. English chemists have only themselves to blame. If they had not asked for a rise in 1963 they would not have got "cuts" in 1966 and 1967. Our committee is still negotiating, and we are still working on the old clovery terms. still working on the old slavery terms. We would be giving pensions to our committee members only they kill themselves with worry and overwork. Actually we pull a fast one. We wait until our Scots friends, handicapped with "multiple blacklegs," get the best terms they can manage and then we offer to do it cheaper by doing price-coding for nothing. Our main problem will be what to do if five years' back payment is forced on us, as there is a danger of chemists' retiring a payment attack. tiring or getting a heart attack and forgetting we are a public service. We will probably settle for an O.B.E., which I am told has two meanings, and be proud of the fact that the problem of remuneration won't be settled in our day.

RIGHT EVERY TIME

#### PRESCRIPTION POSER

THE sender of the prescription reproduced below admits that it "completely baffled" him — not surprisingly when the solution is known. "After searching through all our books of reference," he writes, "we were still unable to translate — even a doctor who called in was unable to identify this new drug."

Jes Longunt

25:

1-125

mbl 60

#### **Poser Solution**

Last week's prescription was for "Tab. Urolucosil x 60 2 tabs 4 x daily." When you know, you can trace it letter by letter—just about—but did you read it right off? We know some of our readers did—they told us so.

#### LEGAL RIGHTS UNDER E.E.C.

#### A rejoinder to a correspondent

SIR,—The fears of Mr. Hutchinson (C. & D., June 24, p. 588) are unfounded and his comments not particularly accurate. Unfortunately he does not appear to have read the White

Paper especially carefully.

"The White Paper . . . confirms my opinion," he writes, "that the rôle of Parliament, in an ever-widening section of the British economic and social way of life, would become that of a rubber stamp." Of course there would have to be substantial legislative alteration if Britain joined the Common Market. No one could think for a moment that so fundamental and important a move as acceding to the Treaty of Rome could be accomplished without legal and constitutional consequences. But to detect therein the sinister, inexorable hand of despotism and tyranny, to witness the erosion of the Rule of Law and Parliamentary Sovereignty, is to have, not visions of the future, but hallucinations of the present.

#### A "Gratifying" Interest

Mr. Hutchinson's letter appears to reveal and then confirm a quite superficial acquaintance with the British Constitution, the Common Market and the Common Law. It is a pity that he did not read more widely on the subject before committing himself to print. It is gratifying, nevertheless, to find a citizen conscious of the dangers inherent in any changes, exercising the vigilance, scrutiny and criticism by which our Constitution, in spirit and practice, operates and preserves freedom. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance" said John Philpot Curran.

vigilance," said John Philpot Curran.

What Mr. Hutchison would see if Britain became a member of the European Economic Community would be, not an emasculation of Parliament and its traditional functions, but a modern adaptation, designed to meet the requirements of an entirely new situation. If our Constitution were written like all others, such a change would doubtless demand formal amendment, But one of the advantages of what has often been called an "unwritten" constitution — though this term is used less frequently since Sir Kenneth Wheare's contribution in "Modern Constitutions" is its flexibility; we can meet a new situation simply and practically, either by modification of convention or an ordinary statute. If we were a member of the E.E.C. we should, of course, accept all the Community's laws: those laws would be our laws. The Community's legislative and administrative organs would be ours too. We should have equal representation on them. The whole point of the Common Market rests on the international agreement and co-operation for common benefit; the laws would not be alien legislation forced upon a subject and hostile nation, coerced to acquiesce, but laws made as much by Britain as any other country. If that condition is rejected, we cannot apply to join the Market; but it has nothing whatever to do with vitiating our present constitutional practice.

There is no Parliamentary enervation. It is simply an area that is not consonant with Parliamentary activity. Is not the majority of our legislation today the product, not of Parliamentary enactment, but administrative decision? Surely Mr. Hutchinson is familiar with "delegated" legislation — Orders-in-Council, Rules, Regulations, By-laws, Statutory Instruments and so on. His fears sound like echoes of the critics of subordinate legislation (notably Lord Hewart of Bury, C.J., in his book "The New Despotism") of the twenties and thirties. And the evidence of the past forty years testifies to their mis-takes: delegated legislation is indispensable. Parliament just cannot undertake all legislation, and the E.E.C. would be greatly impeded — and probably completely wrecked — if every country's legislature were bound to ratify every legislative instrument before it became operative, That is the task of the "European Parliament" for which a democratic system of direct election was initially agreed in 1960.

The Common Market would be a new departure for us of considerable dimensions. If we are convinced that it is desirable to join, then we must be prepared to introduce changes, even if, on occasions, we do so with some reluctance and reservation. Compromise is the essence of co-operation. The Common Market is not a subordinate body like a parish council: if we are to receive benefits we may even have to offer certain sacrifices. It is a supranational body in many respects and must be treated differently from any other national or international agency.

#### A Point Conceded

I concede that the rôle of Parliament would be slightly changed. Coke's unequivocal proposition in 1605 that the "law of the realm cannot be changed but in Parliament" would no longer hold true. But progress involves change. And I am as jealous of our democracy as Mr. Hutchinson. The supremacy of Parliament is not immutable and inviolate even now. International treaties, organisations and obligations have all involved some surrender of Parliamentary sovereignty in practice if not in theory. It can be argued that many developments in public international law—a sphere in which all evolution is warmly welcomed: legalism is infinitely better than - limit it to some extent. I have in mind the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, the European Commission of Human Rights. and a host of binding treaties. Do these enhance democracy or detract from it? Several politicians have expressed

Several politicians have expressed some anxiety over this issue but it is notable that those fears are not found in the minds of those academic jurists who have studied the subject. I would direct Mr. Hutchinson to "English Law and the Common Market," (faculty of laws of University College, London) as just one piece of relevant literature. He may also find something of interest in Dr. Robertson's "European Institu-

tions": that may reassure him that the E.E.C. legislators are not reckless tyrants. The taste for liberty is pretty well universal.

What really is pertinent is that these changes would require, to use a Financial Times headline, "Big legislative changes." How can it be a surrender of Parliamentary sovereignty when it will all be done under the express authority of a British Act of Parliament? Would Mr. Hutchinson contend, by way of analogy, that a contractual agreement freely entered into frustrates a person's freedom of action? That is precisely what the British Parliament would do. The political theory remains unchanged. It is clear also that, in terms of domestic law at least, we could repeal that Act, abrogate any supplementary or ancillary provisions, and withdraw from the Community.

And when Mr. Hutchinson writes that "these British citizens" (the half-a-million small shopkeepers) "would be subject to far-reaching invasions of their rights and liberties under British law," he enters the world of phantasy. It is sheer nonsense, and a little thought will convince him of it. His letter, vide his reference to the Prime Minister and the wording of the White Paper on the issue of basic liberties, has political overtones, and is probably a reflection of more general opposition to our application to join the Community.

GRAHAM J. ZELLICK, London, N.3

#### Return to the Subject

SIR,—As a class, pharmacists are, I find, somewhat more pro-Common Market than most. This phenomenon, as I pointed out in one of my recent near-hebdomadal contributions to your columns, is because of the rosy picture that is often painted of European pharmacy (though, actually, conditions vary widely from country to country) and belief in a nebulous ill-defined process of "harmonisation," which is to be the "open sesame" to the Golden Age for our profession. My copy of the Treaty of Rome (yes, I have a copy—which is more than most Marketeers can say, makes no mention of this at all; but the recent H.M.S.O. publication, "Britain and the E.E.C.—the Economic Background," has something to say about the N.H.S. After explaining (p. 34) that the social security systems of the Six "provide much the systems of the Six provide much the same range of benefits as the U.K. system" with differences of "emphasis and method"; it goes on to reveal that "the E.E.C. countries have no National Health Services, but the medical treatment is provided as an insurance benefit for insured persons and their dependants, generally through reimbursing them for the whole or part of the cost of any treatment received."
Also "a much smaller part of the cost falls on general taxation than in the U.K. The main burden is borne by the contributions of employers and insured persons." Of course, if Britain goes Of course, if Britain goes into the Common Market, it is quite possible that we pharmacists will the best of both worlds; but surely it is just as likely that the reverse will RAYMOND HUTCHINSON, happen. London, S.E.7



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#### Economics of Pharmaceutical Research

THE twenty-fourth report published by the Office of Health Economics — "Pharmaceutical Research: The Case for Growth in Britain" (p. 71) — is, rather surprisingly, the first the Office has published dealing specifically with the pharmaceutical industry.

The report presents the view that more of the Government's research funds should be used to support work that directly encourages pharmaceutical innovation in Britain so as "to benefit our balance of payments as well as our health." It points out that expenditure on research by the Medical Research Council and by the universities has in recent years been rising at a greater rate than that of the pharmaceutical industry. Much of the new knowledge gained by that Government expenditure, it argues, cannot usually, by itself, be sold abroad, and may in fact lead to a net drain on the United Kingdom economy. New projects such as those produced by the pharmaceutical industry, on the other hand, are generally protected by patents, and so may be sold overseas to earn foreign currency.

On the ways of bringing the two forms of research expenditure into greater harmony the monograph is, perhaps understandably, less explicit. In America, it points out, the United States Government provides about 4 per cent. of the total finance for research undertaken by the pharmaceutical industry. By implication the corresponding U.K. figure would appear to be nil. "Any research budget—if it is to be productive in terms of innovation—must be backed by the availability of very much larger sources for development, commercial application and marketing."

But how? By the use of Government funds "to support directly the British industry's research programme" (p. 28)? Or more indirectly by "systematic reduction of the impediments to further financing of research by industry" (p. 7)? It may be that at this stage the detailed answers to the question are not of primary importance. The essential is to start people outside the industry thinking about the whole subject. "We do not believe that we have proved our case in this report," says Mr. Teeling Smith (director of O.H.E.). "We do, however, believe we have put a case which should not be dismissed without an adequate answer."

Few will disagree with the assertion that, if British pharmaceutical companies are to invest more in research, they need "the prospect of security in the maintenance of the market structure through effective patent protection and the prospect of adequate returns." Public opinion has been conditioned to believe, however, that

the industry has ample profits available to support more extensive research budgets. The booklet should at least persuade them to examine whether that assumption is justified on the facts.

#### ON THE SIDELINES

## Minor issues for current comment of STING WHERE IS THY DEATH?

ABSTRACTS from some reports by referees appointed by the Minister of Health to ascertain whether a prescribed substance was a drug that the Executive Council was bound to provide, are published in *The Executive Council*, July, 1967. One report concerns a prescription for two tubes of Sketofax for a patient suffering from bulbous papular urticaria, it states:

"The girl had a cat. The cat had fleas. The fleas bit the girl and the bites caused the urticaria. The Local Medical Committee thought that merely to treat the urticaria without preventing further irritation would have been fruitless and to take steps to prevent further bites was in the most generally accepted traditions of preventive medicine. An insecticide was prescribed at the same time as the Sketofax. The medical members of this board think the proper treatment was to kill the fleas on the cat. There would then have been no need to repel them from the girl. The third member is doubtful. Rightly or wrongly referees have held that there may be circumstances in which repellants such as Sketofax may be regarded as drugs. We decide that this Sketofax was not a drug which the Executive Council were bound to provide." The Executive Council reminds its readers that the decisions are not binding on other referees and that each case is considered on its merits. By the way, the retail price of two tubes of Sketofax is 5s. 11d. The cost of the report is undisclosed.

#### Any Business Questions?

I sold the premises in which my pharmacy is situated in October, 1965. I think they were worth at least as much as I got, in April, 1965. For capital gains tax the inspector of taxes insists on working it out on the difference between what I gave for the building in 1947 and the selling price unless, as he says, I elect for the April 5 basis when the matter must go to valuation. Is that right?

In practice, yes. Unfortunately the election once made cannot be withdrawn, and there can be lengthy arguments about the value at April 5.

I am the main shareholder in a company running a pharmacy. A short while ago a relation died and left me 75 per cent. of the shares in another business (nothing to do with pharmacy). Now the Inland Revenue say that the two companies are associated, and I am not entitled to the minimum limit (£1,500 I believe) in calculating short-falls for either business. Surely that it not right?

Surely that it not right? UNFORTUNATELY it is. The injustice is one of many to which close companies are subject under the corporation-tax legislation. If you wind up one of the companies and carry it on as a partnership or in your own name, the other company will then be entitled to short-fall relief.

Would a decision to pay off part or the whole of our issued preference shares contravene any recent legislation? Could the redemption price, moreover, be fixed at a lower level than the nominal £1, now that a 6 per cent. non-participating yield is not attractive? There would be no objection to this step by any of the holders.

IT is assumed that the shares are redeemable preference shares. In those circumstances, if the terms of issue are altered by reducing the amount payable on redemption, special resolution of each class of shareholder affected is necessary. In any event it will be necessary to retain the share capital at its present level by means of a capital redemption reserve account, since a reduction of capital is legal only where the consent of the court is obtained.

# Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

OUR members of the Pharmaceutical and Allied Industries' Association received during the monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, held in Dublin on July 11 urged on the Council the advantages of brand names over generic titles of drugs in the event of a formulary being established. MR. J. F. O'GRADY (president of the Association) stressed the industry's concern and said that while emotionalism was much involved, they were concerned only about facts.

MR. W. L. CASHMAN (president of the Society), replied that it was traditional among pharmacists to dispense exactly the products prescribed. It was untrue that pharmacists favoured "generic" dispensing. He had been told that pharmacists employed by some local health authorities were subjected to subtle pressure to dispense generic equivalents of branded drugs. In general, however, pharmacists were able to resist those pressures.

MR. O'GRADY was "delighted" to hear that as from a recent Council discussion he had gained the impression that members favoured generic prescribing. MR. E. J. DOVER (chairman of the Association) said they would also be discussing the position with the Irish Medical Association. MR. M. F. WALSH suggested that the pharmacist should be allowed to use his discretion when brand names were not specified on a prescription. DR. W. E. BOLES supported that contention and MR. O'GRADY agreed that generic products could be supplied in such circumstances. MR. R. B. POWER said that quality was the main consideration. It should be the privilege of a pharmacist in local authority employment to use his professional discretion.

MR. J. P. O'DONNELL recalled that two years ago the Council had made it clear that in no circumstances was substitution to be engaged in — the pharmacist must dispense whatever the doctor ordered.

#### Keeping Informed on EEC

A discussion on the advisability of sending a delegation to Brussels followed the receipt of a copy of the White Paper on the European Economic Community from the Department of Health. Mr. MILLER said the Council should now "get down to business" as he feared the Society was not completely au fait with developments in Brussels. He considered they should have observers sitting in on discussions. He understood the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had observers at the debates, while the Irish Council was depending on "scraps of information" from Government departments. Senator Garret FitzGerald had produced more data at the recent symposium in Dublin (see C. & D., July, 1, p. 16) than was available to the average pharmacist. Contact should also urgently be made with the International Pharmaceutical Federation. Each member State, he understood, had representatives on the various committees dealing with crafts, professions and

MR. WALSH, supporting Mr. Miller, suggested establishing immediate liaison with Brussels independently of Government Departments. The Council, he said, should send "a small mission" to Brussels in September. They could also discuss the position with members of the British Council in Black pool in September.

MR. F. LOUGHMAN thought it "a bit premature" to send representatives abroad. At the time of Eire's previous application to join the Common Market the main concern had been reciprocity of professional qualifications. Before sending a delegation to Brussels members would need to do a lot of home study. "Then go by all means."

THE PRESIDENT also favoured deferring the sending of a delegation abroad until more details were available on,

for example, decisions on university courses and forensic regulations.

MR. MILLER thought that information received from the Department would not be of any great use. He deplored the fact that the Council had not made official contact with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. MR. R. J. SEMPLE favoured sending representatives to Brussels and supported the suggestion to contact the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. In the event of Ireland's joining E.E.C., the majority of Irish pharmacists would go to Britain rather than to the continent, where the language problem would be a barrier. On the suggestion of THE PRESIDENT it was agreed that it was premature to go to Brussels, but that the International Pharmaceutical Federation should be approached.

MR. WALSH would have preferred more finality. He was disappointed that more positive action was not being taken, especially as the Council was going into recess for the summer.

#### Scheme for Diabetics

A letter from the Department of Health acknowledged the Council's letter of June 25 notifying agreement of the negotiating committee to the Department's diabetic free drug schemes (see C. & D., July 8, p. 17). The Department agreed that the scheme should be subject to review after a reasonable period. It would not yet apply to those in receipt of free diabetic drugs, etc., under existing Health Authority arrangements, or to those who became entitled to them as medical card holders, under such arrangements. The inclusion of all diabetics in any such scheme (added the letter) would, of course, be considered in connection with the modifications envisaged in the White Paper on the Health Services.

The private secretary to the Minister for Health had written to the registrar to say that a letter sent on behalf of the Council in connection with the Medical Preparations (Control of Sales) Regulations, 1966, was receiving attention and that a further letter would be sent so soon as possible.

THE REGISTRAR reported that fifteen of the forty-seven students who had sat for the first-year B.Sc. (Pharmacy) summer examination had passed. Of the thirty-five (including ten repeats) who had sat for the second year examination, ten had passed and fifteen gained exemption.

Arising out of a report by Mr. Patrick Cummins (an inspector of the Society) THE REGISTRAR said he had written to the secretary of Dublin Health Authority concerning Mr. Cummins' visits to dispensaries and had received a reply from Mr. T. Fagan (senior executive officer) stating that Mr. Lamb (secretary of the Authority) was on holiday, and pointing out that the whole issue had been taken up with the Department of Health. To date no reply had been received by the Authority from the Department. "I shall be in touch with you again but, in the meantime, it is regretted that, until such time as matters are resolved, entry to pharmacies under the control of Dublin Health Authority must be refused to your Inspector." Mr. Power suggested that the Council should submit a memorandum to the Department of Health outlining their reasons for requesting that the Society's inspector should visit the dispensaries.

THE PRESIDENT said that members of the lower-income group were entitled to the same protection as other members of the community and on the motion of Mr. Power, seconded by Mr. Walsh, it was agreed to write to the Department along the lines suggested.

Mr. R. Dennchy had written on behalf of the Revenue Commissioners referring to a report of a discussion at the May meeting of the Council relating to the operation of the turnover tax in respect of dispensing fees. He had pointed out that, in accordance with the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1963, the professional services exempted from turnover tax were those "of a professional or educational nature, other than services provided in the course of carrying on a business which consists in whole or in part of selling goods by retail." There was no provision under which pharmacists who sold goods by retail might be allowed to make a deduction from taxable turnover in respect of dispensing fees.

MR. WALSH took exception to the wording of the letter which, he said, took pharmacists back to the 1956 position. It was to be regretted that, while one department considered pharmacists "life savers", another department took an entirely different view of their services. He claimed that the pharmacist was entitled to relief in respect of professional fees and suggested obtaining legal opinion

on the matter.

THE PRESIDENT said that they could not object to the wording of the letter since it only recited the provisions of the 1963 Act. They should have made representations when the Act was being drafted. However, they should still seek an interview with the Commissioners.

MR. MILLER said that, when a pharmacist gave a professional service, as distinct from selling goods, he should be entitled to exemption. MR. G. C. O'NEILL had never been happy about having to pay turnover tax on a professional fee. It had been agreed that it would be too difficult to separate professional fees from ancillary work. However, veterinary surgeons could do so. It seemed ridiculous that a pharmacist could separate his veterinary business for his general business but that he could not do likewise when providing a professional service.

MR. MILLER was convinced that pharmacists would be allowed the necessary relief if they presented the case on the basis that they charged a professional fee for a pro-

fessional service.

MR. LOUGHMAN pointed out that the Supreme Court had decided pharmacists were not professional when selling a medicine or sending out prescriptions. That was what the letter was based on.

Mr. MILLER insisted that pharmacists gave a professional service — it was the service that he sought to have

exempted.

MR. Power said that, in purchasing drugs, local authorities were taxed at source. Medical practitioners, in purchasing drugs for use in their profession, paid at source. So also did veterinary surgeons. "Therefore I feel that we, who are providing this service, could reasonably query why we are being placed in a different category. I would have certain reserves about ancillary activities but not about the professional fee."

THE PRESIDENT said that, in the event of certain Government proposals materialising pharmacists would be paid only on a professional-fee basis. He would strongly resist any suggestion that, when £500,000 was distributed in professional services for the lower income group, pharmacists should be obliged to pay tax on it. They could not be asked to pay the 2½ per cent. on professional service when ownership of the materials was not involved.

On the motion of Mr. O'NEILL, seconded by Dr. Boles it was agreed to seek an interview with the Commissioners. It was also agreed to consult the Irish Drug Association.

# Radio and Television Advertising

DR. NOEL REILLY (secretary, Irish Medical Association) had written asking for the views of the Society on a report by a sub-committee of the Association dealing with pharmaceutical advertising on television and radio. Members, he said, had noted advertisements on radio and television that gave false or misleading information and others that played on the imagination of the public.

THE PRESIDENT thanked the Association for inviting the Society's views and welcomed the suggestions made. Mass medication was not in the public interest and he did not know how some advertisers were allowed "to get away with it." If anything, the suggestions did not go far enough. MR. MILLER was in favour of meeting the Association and MR. WALSH thought that stress should be laid on the need for proper storage of medicines in the home. MR. LOUGHMAN thought the Association and the Society should press for the prohibition of advertisements for "household remedies" sold in groceries. MR. O'NEILL said it was regrettable that a body that sought to examine advertisements before approving the products concerned had been "shot down" in England.

# Defining a Prescription

"When is a doctor's note to a patient to be regarded as a memory aid and not as a prescription?" That poser occupied the attention of the meeting after the Society's inspector had reported that pharmacists had complained of a growing practice among certain doctors of not writing a prescription when ordering preparations, in order to save the patient the dispensing fee.

THE PRESIDENT said that, in the case of a controlled preparation, there was no problem. The substance could only be supplied on a prescription and so merited a dispensing fee automatically. If a preparation was not controlled, but was a scheduled poison, the same conditions applied. In both situations the pharmacist was obliged to observe regulations relating to records, labelling, etc. If the substance or preparation was not scheduled in any way, the intention of the doctor might sometimes not be clear, but the pharmacist should never overlook the fact that only a pharmaceutical chemist was legally entitled to dispense a medical prescription. He must not forget that the pharmacist accepted full responsibility for everything he supplied on a doctor's directive — even though it would be more economic not to treat a doctor's "note" as a prescription. "If I am required to observe laws and regulations, certainly I am not going to carry out that service free."

MR. MILLER said he always considered that he was rendering a professional service. The fact that he was physically present when the preparation was being handed over entitled him to the fee. If he was not present a deputy must be in attendance. Consequently, he felt he was morally entitled to charge the fee and made no apologies for so doing.

MISS L. CUNNIFFE said that in the case of a note without directions, she would hand it out, but if the note contained directions the preparation would be dispensed.

MR. D. J. KENNELLY said that once a doctor had given the name of an ingredient and signed it, it became a medical prescription even though the note did not contain directions. That required recording and accordingly the pharmacist was entitled to his fee.

DR. Boles said that often the signature on the note was illegible and it was difficult to know whether it was a prescription or a memory guide. He considered that the Council should circulate all doctors giving them certain guide lines in the matter.

THE PRESIDENT replied that they would discuss the matter at the forthcoming meeting with the I.M.A. It would take time before they would persuade all pharmacists

to charge the correct fee.

MR. CUMMINS mentioned the practice of a particular doctor who wrote the name of simple preparations in capital letters in the case of poor patients. Those notes, by arrangement with local pharmacists, were not treated as prescriptions. MR. Power said that in certain circumstances a pharmacist would not charge a fee but he should not have to be told by a doctor when not to charge.

(To be concluded)

# Technicians in the Pharmacy

# SCOTTISH PHARMACISTS DISCUSS TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

SUBJECT of discussion at the annual meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society resident in Scotland on June 14 was "Training and Certification of Pharmacy Technicians."

#### Dr. Chilton Sets the Scene

The scene was set by a paper from DR. J. CHILTON who said that the special meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society at the Royal Albert Hall in London in July, 1965 had, for the first time in nearly a century, given a clear mandate to the Council to encourage the formal training of assistants. They had approved, by 3,731 votes to 1,640, a resolution authorising the Society to take part in nego-tiations aimed at establishing a training and examination scheme for assistants. The motion had followed a long and complicated series of events.
The first examining body in Britain for "pharmacy technicians" had been the Society of Apothecaries, which had been required by the Apothecaries Act, 1815, to institute an examination (still held) "to test the fitness and qualifications of those who wish to act as assistants to apothecaries in compounding and dispensing medicines. Pharmaceutical Society, in its early days, had organised examinations for assistants, but the arrangement had not assistants, out the arrangement had not survived the 1868 Pharmacy Act. From 1868 to the period after the 1914-18 war, practically nothing had been done. Attempts made after 1945 to regularise the position of assistants had culminated in the production by Council of a scheme for training and examination, including a draft syllabus and regulations, which was presented for approval at the Society's annual meeting in 1953. It had been so decisively rejected by the meeting that Council undertook "... not to introduce any scheme for regulating assistants without reference to a general meeting of the Society.

Two main factors, suggested Dr. Chilton, were responsible for the change of direction in 1965. There had been a fear in 1953 that assistants might organise to form a body of dispensers who would challenge the statutory rights of the pharmacists. The Society was still empowered to register holders of the Society of Apothecarics certificate but by 1965 the qualifying course had increased in length so much that it was easy to design a useful course for assistants that would still be far below the standard required for registration as a pharmacist. The second reason was that it was becoming increasingly clear that the training of pharmacy technicians would be extended, whether the Society liked it or not.

Hospital and general practice had pursued rather separate paths. In hospital practice, the Linstead report in 1955 had recommended that the position of dispensing assistants should be regularised, and that entry to a senior grade of assistantship, recognised by an appropriate Whitley scale, should be

on the basis of the Assistant's examination of the Society of Apothecaries. That section had been endorsed by the Council of the Society, adopted and though in Scotland applied today there was no tradition for the examination's acceptance. To remedy that situation the West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee, in conjunction with the West of Scotland Committee for Technical Education, had established in 1962 a course of training for pharmacy technicians. The course, now held at David Dale College, Glasgow, occupied two years of day-release classes, and was made available to all hospital pharmacy technicians in the Glasgow area. The Society's Scottish Executive had recently approved the appointment of the resident secretary as a member of a working party investigating the extension of such courses under the auspices of the Scottish Association for National Certificates and Diplomas (S.A.N.C.A.D.). For general (S.A.N.C.A.D.). For general practice the first important event had been the Chemists' Federation case in 1958. The Federation had failed to convince the Restrictive Practices Court that its activities were in the public interest and a major reason was that the Court had not been convinced that the assistant making a sale in a pharmacy was sub-stantially different from other shop assistants. The report on the general practice of pharmacy in 1961 had re-commended the Society of Apothecaries' examination as providing "a suitable standard of training and examination for assistants, which will help in the recruitment of assistants by offering a clearly defined status and giving a career value to assistant-ship." The statement made it clear that the assistant was to work always under the close supervision of a pharmacist. However, it did not appear to have stimulated an overwhelming demand among pharmacists in general practice for the products of the Society of Apothecaries' examinations. By contrast, the training of dispensing assistants by Boots, Ltd., had for some time been formally conducted by a training department formed for the purpose.

# Apathy Dispelled

Any apathy was rapidly dispelled by the passing, in 1964, of the Industrial Training Act which empowered the Minister of Labour, in consultation with representatives of an industry, to set up an Industrial Training Board for that industry. The Board would have general responsibility for the provision of courses of training for persons employed in the industry and was required to impose a levy on employers to meet its expenses. Employers who allowed their employees time and opportunity to attend courses of training would receive grants, which might exceed the value of the levy.

It was still far from clear how the general practice of pharmacy stood. A training board for "distribution" was being set up in the autumn, and the

Minister of Labour had confirmed that retail pharmacy was included in that category. The Pharmaceutical Society was contesting the decision on the basis that, since it was entrusted with the professional training of pharmacists it was also, by implication, entrusted with the training of their assistants. The Albert Hall decision has naturally The Albert Hall decision has naturally helped them in this contention. The Minister had ruled that not only assistants, but also pharmacists themselves, so far as management training was concerned, were subject to the provisions of the Act. The Society's appeal against the ruling was still pending. Hospitals, as Crown agencies, were automatically exempted from the provisions of the Act. Whatever the outcome, it had been essential that some sort of training course specifically for pharmacy assistants be prepared in advance, so there had been established the Pharmacy Assistants Training Board (P.A.T.B.). The Society, at first restricted by the 1953 motion, was represented only by an observer.

#### **Available Courses**

Having sketched the history of negotiations, Dr. Chilton reviewed the available courses for assistants, which are summarised in the table. He pointed out that the S.A.N.C.A.D. course was unique in including chemistry and expressed surprise that the pharmacist, whose own qualifying course included chemistry as the biggest single subject, should be content with an assistant who did not know what H<sub>2</sub>O stood for. On the other hand, inclusion of chemistry required an able class of entrant and the subject was difficult to teach by correspondence course, as few pharmacies had adequate facilities for practical chemistry.

The S.A.N.C.A.D. course alone specified a minimum performance in Ordinary levels as a necessary preliminary to entry, the teachers being emphatic that it could not be taught without "O" level chemistry. The P.A.T.B. did not consider that general practice could attract assistants with "O" level attainments, and had accordingly not specified any entry standard, even for their second course, although the Colleges of Further Education or any examining bodies might choose to do so. It was worth noting that educational changes could well produce a much higher proportion of qualified school legents in the years to come

school leavers in the years to come. The Society of Apothecaries and S.A.N.C.A.D. both prescribed formal examinations at the end of their courses; the P.A.T.B. envisaged the City and Guilds Institute as a suitable examining body. S.A.N.C.A.D. at present offered an ad hoc certificate of approximately Ordinary National Certificate level — much higher than the standard of the Society of Apothecaries and projected City and Guilds examinations. If the S.A.N.C.A.D. course could be designated as an O.N.C. course there would be technical ad-

vantages, and the possibility was being

explored.
The 12th Joint Industrial Council agreement made provision for a small annual increment for holders of the Society of Apothecaries Certificate, but this was discontinued when the agreement was reviewed in 1964 (the year after the acceptance of the Report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy, which recommended that Certificate). The J.I.C. scales were of course minima, and it was difficult to obtain reliable information about the wages actually being paid in private general practice.

Type of instruction and availability of courses were necessarily linked, since a correspondence course was available to anyone and practical experience in pharmacy was available to all pharmacy assistants "on the job." As soon as attendance at a college was required, there was a restriction to technicians living within travelling distance of a college offering a course. Those factors had no doubt influenced the P.A.T.B. to propose the setting up of correspondence courses, on the same lines as those run successfully for some time by Messrs. Boots. Their proposal should therefore be practicable and offer, for the first time, a course available throughout the United Kingdom

to all pharmacy technicians.

Opening the discussion, Mr. R.

ANDERSON, Glasgow, said pharmacy assistants must be instructed in the handling of medicines. It was difficult to standardise the entry standard on anything but "O" level passes, but it was also difficult to get school leavers with three passes

MR. A. ROXBURGH, Prestwick, suggested that the modern situation in hospitals demanded a higher ratio of technicians to pharmacists, and technicians with more advanced technical knowledge and skill.

The demands arose because of the shortage of pharmacists in the hospital service and the increased range of duties to be carried out by technicians.

Faced with that situation a few years ago, the Western Region Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee, in collaboration with various other organisations, had set up a dispensing technician's certificate course. The entrance qualification had been set at three "O" level passes (one of them chemistry). It had been said that candidates with "O" level passes were not available but that was "just nonsense". Candidates were available and many applied for vacant posts. "The difficulty arises when we offer the salary scales laid down by the Whitley Council, which are just not realistic."

The entrance requirements laid down were essential, because candidates were required who compared educationally and technically with technicians working in allied professions. The standard of the certificate course must also be high because technicans should be able to carry out every manipulative procedure in dispensing. Commenting on Dr. Chilton's observations on the inclusion of chemistry, the speaker said he was amazed that pharmacists in any sphere of pharmaceutical practice could think that their technicians did not require tuition in chemistry. He knew that it was impossible to teach by correspondence but surely some arrangements could be made to get over the difficulty by using short, intensive full-time courses. Mr. Roxburgh suggested that the O.N.C. course for pharmacy technicians could be integrated with the course for medical laboratory technicans. In that course, there was an elective subject where

pharmaceutical subjects could be introduced. The advantage would be that the viability of the course would not be in danger because of shortage of candidates. His plea was for one certificate for technicans in both general and hospital practice based on an

O.N.C. course
MR. J. A. MYERS, Edinburgh, said that when advertising for school leavers he often received no reply, with or without "O" levels. MR J. B. GROSSET, Edinburgh, believed the point to be stressed was career value. The course and certificates would attract school leavers with "O" levels and he urged pharmacists to allow day-release facilities. Mr. D. C. MAIR, Glasgow, thought there would be a demand for assistants at a lower level of entry and he advocated courses at two levels. Mr. Rox-BURGH agreed that there was a place for a lower course for a girl to sell at the counter.

MR. J. C. LAMB, Linlithgow, felt that the hospital technician standard was not necessary in general practice, but that the training for pharmacy assistants should be of a different type to that of the shop assistant in other fields. Mr. B. Brown, Dundee, asked if it would be possible for an assistant without three "O" levels to take the P.A.T.B. course number 1, to take the City and Guilds certificate, and then to be eligible for a higher course. Dr. Chilton said the answer was "No." MR. ROXBURGH said that there was no difficulty in getting the right type of girl for hospital pharmacy if a suffi-ciently attractive salary were offered and he believed retail pharmacy should be able to get them also.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. A summed up by saying that, if the career value were created, the recruitment would follow.

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ORGANISERS	SUBJECTS AND DURATION	ENTRY STANDARD	EXAMINATION	PROSPECTS OF ADVANCEMENT	TYPE OF INSTRUCTION	
SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES	Pharmacy, materia medica, pharmacology (120 hours total theoretical studies suggested).	Head teacher's certificate of a "good standard" which must include English and arithmetic.	Written, oral and practical.	Promotion to pharmacy techni- cian I in hospital service. Maximum salary £769 (exceptionally £869).	College or private tuition, not specified by organisers.	1
SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION FOR NATIONAL CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS	Chemistry (180 hours), biology (90), physiology (90), pharmacology (90), pharmacy (90) including some forensic pharmacy.	Three "O" levels including chemistry.	Written. Practical work in course taken into account. Approximately O.N.C. standard.	As above.	David Dale College, Glasgow—probably to be extended to other Scottish colleges if demand justifies.	2
BOOTS, LTD.	Dispensing and pharmaceutics, physiology with pharmacology, forensic pharmacy. Four hours per week allowed in business hours for two years (about 400 hours).	"Good all round education." Preferably three "O" levels.	Regular question papers to be completed and returned.	Promotion to "dispenser" grade within Boots organisation. Maximum salary £1,090 (men);	Correspondence course plus practical exercises to be done in the pharmacy.	3
PHARMACY ASSISTANTS' TRAINING BOARD. (Projected courses only).	Subject to negotiation, proposals are:—  I. For new entrants; Shop routine, knowledge of products normally handled, including photographic and toilet goods. Arithmetic and English. Two-year course.  II. For "dispensary assistants"; Physiology, pharmacology and medicinal products, dispensing techniques and pharmacy law. Two-year course.	None specified. Age 15-17 years.  "For older candidates." Generally to follow course I.	City and Guilds examinations and certificates envisaged.	Not yet specified.	Colleges of further education where available and willing to teach course. Elsewhere correspondence courses and practical training on the job.	

<sup>1.</sup> No formal restrictions on availability, but tuition difficult to obtain in Scotland. 2. Scotland only. 3. Boots' employees only.

# **BRANCH EVENTS**

# SHEFFIELD

# Native Drugs

PROFESSOR A. H. BECKETT (head of Chelsea School of Pharmacy) gave an illustrated talk to a recent meeting of Sheffield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on "The Route from Witchcraft to Modern Drug." He described a visit to Ghana and Nigeria seeking native medicinal drugs with ingredients of potential use in modern medicine, and to Thailand in search of an elusive leaf.

# NORTHAMPTON Final Rally

SEVENTY-ONE pharmacists and their friends, in seventeen cars, took part in the annual car rally held by Northampton Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on June 21. The rally took the form of a 'sign-post trial' and ended with a buffet supper. Replying to the vote of thanks from the chairman (Mr. L. Flatters) MR R. LEMON (organiser) said that the rally, the twelfth held by the Branch, would have to be the last as it was becoming increasingly difficult to obtain police permission for such events. Proceeds from the evening are being donated to the Society's Benevolent Fund.

#### NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE

# **Appreciated**

NORTH Staffordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently gave a complimentary dinner to Mr. R. A. Hackney a member who is retiring in Hackney was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Julie Hackney. Mr. N. W. Durber (chairman) presided over an attendance of seventy members and friends. Mr. Hackney qualified from "the Square" in 1925. He has been with North Staffs Branch for fortycight years, was secretary, 1938-48 and chairman 1948-49. Other offices he has held include the treasurership and assistant secretaryship of the Stoke-on-Trent Pharmaceutical Committee, 1948-57. In 1957 he was appointed its secretary while remaining its treasurer, resigning from both offices this year. Mr. Hackney was presented with a VHF radio by the members of the branch and with an engraved wrist watch by the chairman of the Stoke-on-Trent Pharmaceutical Committee (Mr. G. D. Ross). Mrs. Hackney was presented by Branch members with a bouquet and two Beswick figures. A telegram wishing Mr. Hackney a happy retirement was sent by Mr. J. C. Bloomfield (president of the Society at the time of the meeting).

# HOUNSLOW

#### Annual Dinner

Proposing the toast "The Pharmaceutical Society and our Guests" at the annual dinner and dance of Hounslow Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently, the Branch chairman (Mr. V. M. Bond) accused the Council of tending to adopt the idea—"fashionable in governing bodies"—of restrictive legislation, aimed primarily, he

said, at the pharmacist in general practice. Mr. Bond suggested that education and persuasion might still be worthy of consideration, since habitually imposed restrictions did not encourage the self-discipline that should be a pre-requisite of the professional man. Councillors gave freely of their time at considerable personal inconvenience, and it was the duty of pharmacists to help rather than hinder them. The Hounslow Branch tried to do so. Replying to the toast, Mr. R. DICKINSON (a member of Council) said that the recommendations put forward by the Society were not, in fact, just a list of restrictions but guidance for self-imposed discipline. They were adhered to by 90 per cent. of the Society's members. He had recently visited the United States. There, although some professional prescription pharmacies existed, pharmacy was be-

ing exploited as a means to attract customers into stores. That was mainly because only about 30 per cent, of American pharmacists belonged to a professional body. He reminded his audience that the Albert Hall motion had not been put forward because of the multiples, but because a similar situation would arise in this country with the arrival of American-type supermarkets in which the "pharmacy" would have no control over its surroundings. He congratulated the Branch on its newsletter, Hounslow Sun "an excellent example of cooperation between industry and general practice" and on its survey of the pharmaceutical services of the Branch area, which, he said, had anticipated Council thinking. A tombola organised by Mr. F. Channing, Mrs. C. K. Channing, Mr. D. J. Lavers (N.P.U. Branch secretary), and Mrs. Lavers, raised over £30 for the Society's charities.

# **OVERSEAS NEWS**

# ARGENTINA

# **Heavier Drug Penalties**

A PROPOSED law reform in the Argentine would impose imprisonment for 2-8 years, and special disqualification for double the length of the sentence, on any person authorised to sell alkaloids who supplied or sold them without the necessary medical prescription, and on any person acquiring such drugs by means of a false prescription, possessing or having them on his person without just cause, and on persons stealing such drugs by acts of violence. Unauthorised manufacture of the drugs would become punishable by 14-15 years' imprisonment, and trafficking to people of less than eighteen years of age by imprisonment for 8-20 years.

#### INDIA

# Vitamin C Production

THE Government of India has given clearance to Hindustan Antibiotics, Ltd., Pimpri, to undertake the production of vitamin C as a fourth five-year plan project. The Rs. 11 million (£560,000) project for a 125-ton plant can be completed within two years of the sanction and release of Rs. 6·2 million needed in foreign exchange. That is stated in a Government review of the Pimpri undertaking's annual report for 1965-66. The report says that the Pimpri unit has been asked by the Government of India and the World Health Organisation to manufacture a long-acting variety of penicillin and that negotiations are under way for a licence from an American firm that holds a patent on that particular antibiotic.

#### CANADA

# **Proposed Controls on Aspirin**

STRICT control of packaging and advertising of aspirin preparations has been recommended by a committee of the Canadian Food and Drug Directorate. The committee proposes that 1½-gr. be the only permitted children's dosage strength and that the individual retail package should con-

tain no more than twenty-four tablets. The existing voluntary limit of 100 doses per pack is suggested for other strengths. Children's dosages would be required to be labelled "Warning, Keep out of the reach of children. Always store in a safe place," while packs containing more than 30 grains of aspirin would need to bear "Warning. This bottle (package) contains sufficient drug to poison a child. Always store in a safe place." The labelling would be in a distinctive colour and would be repeated on package inserts. A further recommendation is that a "child-proof" or "child resistant" closure be mandatory for all packs containing aspirin, except slide boxes normally carried on the person of an adult. Advertising, it is suggested, should include cautionary and educational wording relating to danger to children, safe storage, and the need to administer under adult supervision. "Eye-catching" sales pro-motion pieces and special prices to stimulate the purchase of undue quantities should, if possible, be banned. The committee could not, however, recommend pharmacy-only sales as a means of control. It believes the proposals will influence the packaging and marketing of other drug (and possibly non-drug) preparations. The full text of the recommendations is given in the April issue of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.

# WORLD TRADE

Large Order for Hungary.—Hungary claims to have landed the biggest contract in the world for the supply of pharmaceuticals—an order worth 120 million roubles (over £40 million) from the Soviet Union. Mr. László Hamburger (managing director of the state trading enterprise, Medimpex) said the contract covered deliveries for 1968-70 and added that there was a possibility of extending the contract by an additional 30-40 million roubles-worth in the three-year period. He mentioned that 97 per cent. of Hungary's present pharmaceutical exports to the Soviet Union consisted of prepared drugs.

# TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, JULY 19: In a quiet trading week a number of Crude Drug prices were marked down. ALOES, steady for several months, were reduced by 5s. per cwt. for Capes and by 10s. for the Curação. PERU BALSAM was again easier by threepence per lb. Australian light amber HONEY was reduced by 2s. 6d. per cwt. although Argentine rates are now fully 15s. per cwt. higher than recently. Costa Rican IPECACUANHA was sixpence per lb. easier and spot Colombian one shilling per lb. lower. SENEGA quotations at 32s. per lb. showed a fall of sixpence on the week. Colocynth PULP on the other hand was fivepence up reflecting difficulties over replacement stocks. CARDAMOMS for shipment were ninepence per lb. dearer while CLOVES were twopence per lb. up on the spot. Offers of Tinnevelly SENNA continued firm. Export of LEAVES and PODS from port of Tuticorin during June were as follows:

	U.K.	U.S.	Europe
SENNA	tons	tons	tons
LEAVES	8	17	160
PODS	4	_	83

In ESSENTIAL OILS a slightly easier position was reported in BAY and Ceylon CITRONELLA was threepence per lb. down for shipment. PATCHOULI was lower by 2s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and Mysore Sandalwood by 1s. 6d. Peppermint (Arvensis) was a few pence lower for shipment, while BOIS DE ROSE was down sixpence per lb. on the spot. Slightly firmer were Madagascar CLOVE LEAF, LEMONGRASS and PETITGRAIN—all for shipment.

There were no changes reported among Pharmaceutical Chemicals but the price of CITRATES may be raised to compensate for the rise in price of CITRIC ACID which took effect at the beginning of the month. A strong speculative demand for SILVER occurred as a result of news that the United States Government sales would in future be made on market prices rather than monetary value. The price of the metal rose one day by fourpence halfpenny to a record of 152 pence per fine ounce.

# **Pharmaceutical Chemicals**

AMYLOBARBITONE.—B.P.C. is 63s. per kilo for less than 100-kilo lots. Sodium is 10s. per kilo more.

BUTOBARBITONE.—B.P.C. 77s. 6d. per kilo for 25-kilo lots and over.

CINCHOCAINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., is 850s. per kilo.

COCAINE.—35 oz. lots hydrochloride, 105s. per oz., alkaloid, 115s. per oz. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

CYCLOBARBITONE.—Under 25 kilos; 70s. per kilo. Calcium, 70s. per kilo.

HEXOBARBITONE.—25-kilo lots or over, 115s. per kilo.

METHYL PHENOBARBITONE.—B.P.C., is 67s. per kilo for under 50-kilo lots.

PENTOBARBITONE.—Less than 100-kilo lots are 85s. 6d. per kilo for ACID and 90s. 6d. for SODIUM.

PHENOBARBITONE.—Spot rates 50-kilo lots, 47s. 6d. per kilo. Sodium, 54s. 6d.

Phthalylsulphathiazole. — 5-kilo lots, 32s. 6d. per kilo; 50-kilos, 31s. 6d.

QUINALBARBITONE.—SODIUM and ACID are 92s. 6d. for less than 25-kilo lots.

Sulphanilamide.—50-kilo lots, 13s. 1d. per kilo.

Sulphapyridine.—6-kilo lots, 120s. per kilo.

Sulphathiazole.—100 kilos, 39s. per kilo; 50 kilos, 40s.

Succinyl sulphathiazole.—5-kilo lots, 38s. 6d. per kilo; 50-kilos, 37s. 6d. kilo.

SULPHACETAMIDE.—50-kilo lots, 54s. per kilo; sodium, 55s.
SULPHADIAZINE.—5-kilo lots, 45s. 6d. per

kilo; 50-kilo lots, 40s.

Sulphadimidine.—50-kilo lots are 29s. per

kilo.

SULPHAGUANIDINE.—100-kilo lots, about

19s. 6d. per kilo.
SULPHAMERAZINE.—In 50-kilo lots, 37s. 6d.

per kilo.

SULPHAMETHIZOLE.—B.P. Under 50-kilos, 85s. per kilo.

# Crude Drugs

ALOES.—(Per cwt.). Cape primes, spot, 215s.; shipment, 200s., c.i.f. and Curaçaco, 390s. spot; shipment, 375s., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 5s. 4d.

CARDAMOMS.—(per lb.). Alleppy greens, 18s., spot; shipment, 16s., c.i.f. Prime seed, spot, 32s. 6d.; shipment, 29s., c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—BARK, Seychelles, 155s. cwt. spot; shipment, 135s. c.i.f.; Ceylon QUILLs for shipment, five 0's, 11s. lb.; three 0's, 10s. 3d.; seconds, 8s.; quillings, 4s. 9½d., all c.i.f.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar, spot quoted at 3s. 1d. per lb.; shipment, 2s.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—(Per lb.). Canary Isles silvergrey, 16s. 6d. (15s. 6d., c.i.f.) spot; black brilliant, 20s. 6d. (19s. 6d., c.i.f.); Peruvian silver-grey, 12s. 3d. (11s. 6d., c.i.f.).

GINGER.—(per cwt.). Nigerian split, 97s. 6d. spot; African, 157s. 6d. Jamaican No. 3, 245s. (230s., c.i.f.); Cochin, 200s. (185s., c.i.f.).

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 275s. per cwt., spot nominal; new crop, shipment, 220s., c.i.f.

HONEY.—(per cwt., ex store). Australian light amber, 132s. 6d. to 137s. 6d.; and medium amber, 115s. to 120s. Argentine, 122s. 6d. to 127s. 6d.; Canadian, 172s. 6d. to 175s.; Mexican, 115s. to 120s.; Chinese, 85s. to 100s.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 39-40s. pcr lb., c.i.f., spot, 48s. 6d. Costa Rican, 58s., spot; forward, 55s., c.i.f., Colombian, spot, 47s. shipment, 43s. 6d., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese, September-October shipment, 30s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 32s. 6d. in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 27s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 29s. in bond.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, sound unsorted, 5s. 9d.; for shipment 110's, 6s. 6d.; 80's, 7s. 9d., both c.i.f.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, spot, 3s. Id. (2s. 10d., c.i.f.); Black Sarawak, 2s. Id., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 305s. per cwt. c.i.f., Brazilian black No. 1, 2s. 9d. lb. duty paid.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE. — Cyprian, 240s., c.i.f. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 145s. spot. CELERY.—Indian, 160s. spot; shipment, July-August, 155s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Spot, Rumanian splits, 115s.; whole, 120s. duty paid; shipment, Moroccan new crop, 77s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Spot, Cyprian, 250s.; Indian, 245s.; Iranian, 215s., duty paid; shipment, Cyprian, 235s.; Indian, 240s.; Iranian, 160s. all c.i.f. DILL.—

Indian, 115s., spot; shipment, 95s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Spot, Chinese, 125s., duty paid; Indian 145s. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 82s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 67s., c.i.f. Mustard.—English, 70s. to 105s. quoted, according to quality.

SENEGA.—Canadian, 32s. per lb., spot; shipment, 30s. 6d. to 31s., c.i.f.

SENNA.—(Per lb.). Tinnevelly LEAVES, spot; Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 3d. nominal shipment; No. 3, 1s. 3d., c.i.f. Pops Tinnevelly hand-picked, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; manufacturing, 1s. 7d., nominal. Shipment, 1s. 6½d. nominal, c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked spot, 5s. to 7s. with substandard material at lower levels; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger spot 155s. per cwt.; shipment, 135s., c.i.f.

Waxes. — (Per cwt.). Bees' — Dar-es-Salaam, 795s., c.i.f. Candelilla, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., nominal. Carnauba, fatty grey, spot, 290s. (270s., c.i.f.), prime yellow spot, 410s. (390s., c.i.f.)

# **Essential and Expressed Oils**

Amber.—Rectified spot, 1s. 6d. per lb. Anise.—Chinese, spot, 11s. 6d. lb.; shipment, 10s. 9d., c.i.f.

BAY.—Spot, 43s. to 44s. per lb.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified 15s. lb. on the spot. Bois de Rose.—Brazilian, spot, 22s. per lb.; shipment, 21s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASTOR.—Scarce. Home produced B.P. oil, for September-December delivery £170 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot, 4s. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 9d., c.i.f.; Formosan, 4s. 6d. in bond and 4s. 9d., c.i.f.; Chinese, 3s. 10d. in bond; 3s. 8d., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 8s. 6d., c.i.f. spot 8s. 9d. in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 85s.-87s. 6d. lb. spot.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 25s. per kilo shipment, 24s. c.i.f.

LIME.—West Indian distilled, 73-74s. per lb. on the spot.

OLIVE.—Spot is from 26s. 6d. to 27s. per

gall., in drums, ex wharf.

ORANGE.—Florida sweet, 3s. 6d. per lb.;

Spanish from 19s. 6d.

PALMAROSA.—Shipment, 165s. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot, 170s. per kilo.

c.i.f.; spot, 170s. per kilo.

PATCHOULI.—Spot, 27s. 6d. to 32s. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 22s. 6d. to 24s., c.i.f.

PENNYROYAL.—Forward shipment offers at 17s. lb. duty paid.

Petitgrain.—Paraguay for shipment, 15s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 15s. 6d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—(per lb.). Arvensis; Chinese for shipment, 9s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 10s. 6d. Brazilian for shipment, 8s. 1½d., c.i.f.; spot, 8s. 6d. Piperita; Italian spot, 95s.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, spot, 118s. 6d. lb., East Indian for shipment, 275s. per kilo, c.i.f.

# UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JULY 18: SILVER SALTS advanced with the rising prices of bullion and are expected to go even higher. Japanese MENTHOL was boosted 25 cents to \$7.75 per lb. with little available on spot. SARSAPARILLA declined 5 cents to 70 cents per lb. Higher among ESSENTIAL OILS were CARDAMOM at \$75 per lb. (up \$10); GRAPEFRUIT at \$2.45 (10 cents) and PETITGRAIN also \$2.45 (10 cents).

#### TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," July 5, No. 4636 For chemical products used in industry, science and photography; chemical products for use in agriculture; etc. (1) and for disinfectants; fungicides, nematocides, insecticides, bactericides and herbicides; space fumigating preparations (not being perfumes); preparations

for repelling insects and animals (5)
Device, 900,987, 900,989, by Morton International, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. For cosmetics, non-medicated toilet prepara-

tions and perfumes (3)

JACOUES ESTEREL, B896,730, by Jacques,

Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, etc. (3)

Device with word OMO, 897,149, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

Device with word YARDLEY, B892,030, by Yardley & Co., Ltd., London, W.1.

For pigmented foundation make-up prepara-

tions in aerosol form (3)

COTY GOSSAMER VEIL, 897,283, by
Coty (England), Ltd., London, W.1.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations; essential oils, cosmetics, dentifrices; but not including toilet preparations for the hair or any goods of the same description

Device with word RINSO, 897,900, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils, all being goods for sale in the United Kingdom (3)

CUSSONS REFLECTIONS, B899,060, by Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal, Manchester, 7.

For preparations for the hair (3)

INECTO GREY GO LOVELY, 899,259, by Rapidol, Ltd., London, W.7. For perfumes, non-medicated toilet prepara-

ons and cosmetics (3) RUTH FRASER, 899,397, by Ruth Fraser, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks.

For cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, perfumes, soaps, preparations for the hair and dentifrices (3)

TEMPTRESS WHITE LIGHTS, 900,015, by Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

For cosmetic preparations contained in boxes (3)

TEMPTRESS PAINT BOX TEMPTRESS PEARL GLOSS PAINT BOX, 900,069, by Beauty Counselors of London,

Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

For non-medicated shampoo preparations (3) MADISON MULTI BASIC, 900,250, by Charles Alexander & Co., Ltd., West Molesey, Surrey.

For cosmetic preparations (3)

RISPOMOSSAS, '901,219, by Von Euw Pharmaceutica, Brunnen, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances; infants' and invalids' foods; medical and surgical plasters; and material prepared for bandaging (5)

Device with letters S S.P.R.E.T., B892,565, by Société Parisienne de Recherches et d'Expansion Thérapeutique, Gennevillierssur-Seine, France.

For pharmaceutical preparations and sub-

preparations and substances, and deodorants (5)

Device with words KEY MARKETS,

B898,169, by Key Markets, Ltd., Ilford,

Essex. For deodorants, disinfectants and antiseptics

PARADOR SANIFONES, 896,568, Thompson & Capper, Ltd., Liverpool, 24.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for treatment of cardiovascular conditions and disorders (5)

ANGININ, B899,725, by Banyu K.K., Tokyo, Japan.

For mint perfumed medical preparations for the treatment of the skin or the face (5) QUEEN HELENE MINT JULEP MASQUE, B899,501, by Para Laboratories, New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use nutritional aids by addition to foodstuffs for fish, for prophylactic use in connection with diseases of fish and for the treatment of such diseases (5)

Device, 900,053, by Bioquatic Laboratories.

Sheffield, 11.

For babies' disposable napkins made principally of cellulose wadding or cellulose tissue

CUDDLES, 903,024, by Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester.

For fungicides (5)

KOCIDE, 903,219, by Kennecott Copper Corporation, New York, U.S.A. For pharmacentical substances; infants' and

invalids' foods; disinfectants (5)
DAGRAVIT, B903,222, by Dagra, N.V.,
Amsterdam, Holland.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

UGUROL, 903,388, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany. ST. CHEMIS, 903,590, by Philip Farrington, Offerton, Stockport, Ches.

For medicated beverages; and foods and beverages, all for infants, invalids and for dietetic purposes (5)

DYNAMO, 903,486, JUVENADE, 903,488, by Beecham Food and Drink Division, Brentford, Middlesex.

For medicated beverages: infants', invalids and dietetic foods and dietetic beverages; but not including medicated wines or invalids' or dietetic chocolate (5) and for non-alcoholic drinks and preparations for making such

drinks and fruit juices (32).

SERENADE, 903,494-95, by Beecham Food and Drink Division, Brentford, Middlesex. For pharmaceutical preparations and substances

for human and veterinary use (5) ECOLISUL, 903,526, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland. AVITRYL, 904,046, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances (5)

ALOSTYDRAL, 903,527, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. For pharmaceutical and medical preparations substances, all derived from plants (5)

PHYTOCLIN, 903,554, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1. For pharmaceutical, medical and veterinary

preparations and substances (5)

DARAFAN, 903,555, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations stances (5) TODDLES, 903,630, by Co-operative Whole-

sale Society, Ltd., Manchester. For pharmaceutical preparations for veterinary

use (5) S.N.M.F., B903,645, by Upjohn, Ltd., Craw-

ley, Sussex. pharmaceutical and sanitary substances For and deodorants (5)

and deodorants (5)

BEST FRIEND, 903,664, by American
Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A.
For sterilising preparations for use in the
dairy, brewing and food preparation industries

REDDIQUAT, 903,996, by Reddish Chemical Co., Ltd., Cheadle Hulme, Ches.

For acaricides and fungicides (5)
FUGACAR, 904,284, by Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V., Beerse, Belgium.
For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (5)

TALSECLIN, 904,736, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Twickenham, Middlesex.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical instruments and apparatus, etc. (9)

Device, 894,116, by American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

For safety razors and safety razor blades; mechanical sharpeners, hones and strops for razor blades, none being machines; electric

Device with word SHAPRIE, 893,005, by Matronil, Ltd., Oxhey, Watford, Herts.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings, etc. (9)

Device with word SVEMA, 891,111, by Vsesojuznoje Objedinenie Sojuzchimexport, Moscow, G-200, U.S.S.R.

cameras, photographic apparatus and instruments, and parts and fittings (9)
PAKMATIC, 904,031, by Boots Pure Drug

Co., Ltd., Nottingham. For binoculars, monoculars, telescopes, and

parts and fittings (9)

PRESIDENT, 904,520, by Dixons Photographic, Ltd., Edgware, Middlesex. For contracentives (10)

DUREX FETHERLITE, 893,047, by London Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.2. For disposable enemas (10)

CLYX, 903,444, Ferring, A.B., Malmo, 9,

For hot water bottles, etc. (21)
BARA ROYAL, B903,407, by William Freeman & Co., Ltd., Staincross, Barnsley,

"Trade Marks Journal," July 12, No. 4637

For chemical substances for preserving food-AGRITROL, 898,229, by Merck & Co.,

Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.
For chemical products used in the manufacture of cosmetic and pharmaceutical products

(I)

MICROLAN, 900,234, by Croda, Ltd., Snaith, Goole, Yorks. For chemical products used in agriculture, (natural and artificial) (1)

CRESCENT, 900,402, by Imperial Chemical

Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For photographic chemicals (1)

ILFOSOL, 900,587, PERCEPTOL, 900,589, by Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.

For turpentine for cleaning purposes; pinenes

and dipentines, all being solvents for cleaning purposes; pine oils (essential oils); and aromatic chemicals for use as perfume bases (3)

NELIO, 869,090, by Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation, New York, U.S.A. For all goods (3)

HUSH, 873,327, by Gillette Co., Boston,

Massachusetts, U.S.A.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, dentifrices, depilatory pre-parations, toilet articles, preparations for the hair, and soaps (3)

IMEDIA PREFERENCE, 892,838, L'Oreal, Paris, France. For preparations for cleaning dentures (3)

PROTEFIX, 896,310, by Kaliklora-Werke, Queisser Co., K.G., Hamburg, Germany.

For preparations for waving, setting and conditioning the hair (3) INDOLA KERATINOL, B895,888, by Indola, N.V., Rijswijk, Netherlands.

For preparations for the hair (3)

PACETTE, 896,972, by L'Oreal, Paris, France.

For detergents (not for use in industrial and manufacturing processes) (3)

Device with words ETHEXIN FORMULAE M.1., 876,106, by Ethnical Cosmetic Products, Ltd., London, N.W.8. VANTOCIL, 902,332, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1. For hair lacquer (3)

LAXAIR, 899,009, by Gorpak, Ltd., Glasgow, C.5.

For shaving preparations (3)
XERIPH, 904,094, by Stenning Laboratories,
Earley, Reading, Berks.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet prepara-tions, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, de-pilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps

and essential oils (3)
TRUE STEEL, 903,179, by Roux
national, Ltd., Artane, Dublin, 5.

For talcum powder and face powder, all being

non-medicated tollet preparations (3)

SABLE MIST, 899,991, by Co-operative
Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester.

For perfumes, cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, preparations for colouring and setting the hair, all for sale in the United Kingdom otherwise than for export but not excluding goods for export to the Irish Repub-

lic (3)
DECORET, DECORETTE, 901,897-98, by
Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For perfumes, eau-de-Cologne, toilet waters, non-medicated toilet preparations and cos-

IDJI, 904,321, by Parfums Guy Laroche, Paris, 8e, France.

For perfumes, cosmetics and essential oils (3) CHLOROMA, 904,350, by Proprietary Perfumes, Ltd., Ashford, Kent.

For non-medicated toilet preparations (3) and for pharmaceutical preparations (5)

MIOL, 902,003-04, by Ethnical Cosmetic Products, Ltd., London, N.W.8.

For herbicides, pesticides and fungicides (all for agricultural use), not being in tablet form, for sale in containers of a minimum size of 80 cubic inches (5) PENTANE, 889, I68, by Fisons Pest Con-

trol, Ltd., Harston, Cambs.

For pharmaceutical creams for the treatment of nipples (5)

MASSÉ, B840,353, by Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, Raritan, New Jersey, U.S.A. For dental stoppings and anti-inflammatory plugs for the teeth (5)

LEDERLE, 888,258, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A.
For medicinal preparations for use as anti-

fertility agents (5)

STEROVUM, 890,612, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For anaesthetics (5)

NUROCAIN, B892,052, by J. Glover Laboratories Proprietary, Ltd., Doncaster, Victoria Australia toria, Australia.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical prepara-

DRICOL, 894,084, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.

For selective herbicides (5)

SELEX, 895,566, by Fisons Horticulture, Ltd., Felixstowe, Suffolk.

PROTEFIX, 896,311, by Kaliklorawerke Queisser and Co., K.G., Hamburg, 19, Germany.

For medicated preparations for the scalp and skin, medicated bath preparations, liquid eyewashes, medicated lotions, medicated washes for human use, medicated paper, medicated pads for the eyes, breath freshening prepara-tions, medicated oils and deodorants (5) PLAYBOY, 897,969, by Playboy Toiletries,

Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary prepara-tions and substances (5) PROLAM, B898,766, by Chas. Pfizer & Co.,

Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For preparations for exterminating flies (5) FLYSINE, 899,032, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For pliarmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances (5)

RHEUMOX, 899,914, by A. H. Robins Co., Inc., Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.

For dietetic foods and dietetic beverages, all

containing milk (5)
ENERMILK, 900,046, by Beecham Food &

Drink Division, Brentford, Middlesex. For liquid phenolic disinfectants (5)

KILPHEN, 900,438, by Hull Chemicals, Ltd., Kingston-on-Hull.

For antibiotics, antibiotic preparations and preparations containing antibiotics (5)

VIBRACYN, 901,203, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A. or anthelmintics; veterinary substances;

For anthelmintics; veterinary substances; washes and dips, all for animals; disinfectants; insecticides; insecticidal collars and insecticidal bands; and pest destroying preparations; none being for export to or sale in Puerto Rico (5) EQUI-GARD, 903,386, by Shell International Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, S.E.1.

# PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLISHED by the Glass Advisory Council in conjunction with the National Pharmaceutical Union, a spirax-bound 24-page booklet "Pharmacy Modernisation" illustrates in colour and black-and-white a number of case histories, including the Union's own "controlled experiment" a few years ago at the Hounslow, Middlesex, branch of E. Moss, Ltd., and lists a number of points to be looked at in deciding how to set about such a modernisation. The booklet includes a directory of members of the National Association of Shopfitters.

#### PRESS ADVERTISING

CARERET PRODUCTS, Wear Bay Road, Folke-stone, Kent: Nair. In Woman's Own, Woman and Woman's Realm.

BEECHAM FOOD AND DRINK DIVISION, Beecham House, Great West Road, Brentford, Mid-dlesex: Carella. Offer of a free booklet for mothers giving advice on care of babies teeth. In women's popular Press.

MICHAEL DENHAM, LTD., 16 Robert Adam Street, London, W.1: Italian Marble series and Sari soaps. In personal column-type advertisements in *The Times, The Guardian*, Scotsman, Daily Telegraph, Sunday Times, Observer, Sunday Telegraph, and by title corners in London Evening News and Evening Standard. Until November.

F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Sunnydale, Derby: Lemon Loxene. In Woman and Woman's Own, August 26 until November. Marathon Knitwear (Nottingham), Ltd., Peveril Street, Nottingham: Marathon oneway nappy. In Annabel, Good Housekeep-ing, Housewife, Mother, Mother and Baby, Woman's Weekly and Woman's Realm.

MAX FACTOR, HOLLYWOOD AND LONDON (SALES), LTD., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.I. Max Factor family deodorant. In Woman, Woman's Own, Woman's Realm and Woman's Weekly. Factor for Men products. In ABC Film Review, Do-It-Yourself. Practical Householder and Practical Motorist.



TRY-OUT BEFORE PURCHASE: The Eylure INY-OUT BEFORE PURCHASE: The Eylure Trylash bar illustrated, which has been produced by Eylure, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, invites girls to "see which Eylure lash suits you best." The stand incorporates a mirror, presents the product range and provides a "tester" for holding the lashes in front of the eyes.

#### Booklets and Leaflets

J. ALLEN RUBBER Co., LTD.: "How to care for and protect your busy hands" (4-p. leaflet for customers describing the problems of hand protection, with emphasis on the value of Marigold house gloves). Copies from Lexington International, Public Relations, Ltd., 8 Hill Street, London, W.1.

HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, LTD., Chadwell Heath, Essex: "2,6-Xylenol reagent for nitrate" (8-p. booklet).

Japanese Cameras, Ltd., 50 Picadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs: "Minolta Autocord"

MAYFAIR PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIERS (LONDON), LTD., Hempstalls Lane, Newcastle, Staffs: Cinemax 8GF-RS dual-gauge 8mm. cine projector (new leaflet).

Catalogue and Lists

LUMITRON, LTD., 33 Alfred Place, London,
W.C.1: Display lighting catalogue, 1967 (pp. 24).

THOS. CHRISTY & Co., LTD., North Lane, Aldershot, Hants: Trade price list, May 1967 (pp. 4).



A PHARMACY: The pharmacy of Cross Herbert, Ltd., Blackstock Road, London, N.5, was the scene of the presentation to one N.5. was the scene of the presentation to one of the nine winners of portable television sets in the second "pick of the pack" competition of Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Slough, Bucks, In the picture Mr. Edward Lewis (right) is seen with his prize, a portable television set, and Mrs. Lewis with hers, a set of long-playing records, The company's Mr. J. Robertson pours the champagne.

# **COMING EVENTS**

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of week of insertion.

#### Courses and Conferences

MICROBIOLOGY GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Engineering lecture theatre, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.I, on September 28. Meeting on "Fermentation Process Development." Details from the Society's Assistant Secretary, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.I.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY AND THIN LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY GROUP, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, January 3-4, 1968. Symposium on quantitative thin layer and paper chromatography. Fee £1 15s. Details should be obtained from E. L. Robins, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory, South Parks Road, Oxford, Sep-tember 28-29. Informal discussion on "Metal Ions in Biological Systems." Details from Oxford Inorganic Discussions, at the above address.

# Advance Information

INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS EXHIBITION (INTER-PLAS), Olympia, London, W.14, June 18-28, 1969

# rescribers

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

LONG-STANDING psoriasis cleared strikingly when four patients were placed on a low-tryptophan diet, report workers at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, U.S.A. The improvement occurred within two weeks of starting the diet, and the psoriasis returned in two patients when regular diet was resumed. Dietary tryptophan content was checked by chromato-graphy. A supplement of nicotinic acid was given to forestall development of pellegra, nicotinic acid being a product of tryptophan metabolism. No ill effects from the diet, were noted in periods up to two months. The authors stress that confirmation of the observations is necessary but say they offer a possible method of therapy, and a basis for new areas of investigation. (*Lancet*, July 15, p. 137.)

# CONTEMPORARY **THEMES**

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications

ATROPINE. Effects of, on heart-rate in healthy

man. Lancet., July 1, p. 12.

ETHACRYNIC ACID. Hepatocellular damage with. Brit. med. J., July 15, p. 152.

INDOMETHACIN THERAPY. Hepatitis with biliver-dinaemia in association with. Brit. med. J., July 15, p. 155.

REMISSION OF PSORIASIS with low dietary try-potophan. Lancet, July 15, p. 137.

INFERTILITY. Drug therapy of Proc. roy. Soc. Med., July, p. 652.

INFLUENZA. Prevention of Proc. roy. Soc.

Med., July, p. 659. Two bronchodilator tablets [piperazine paraaminobenzoate and choline theophyllinatel compared with a placebo.  $J.\ Coll.\ gen.\ Pract.,\ July,\ p.\ 116.$ 

TRIFLUOROMETHYL-BENZIMIDAZOLES family of acaricides. *Nature*, July 15, p. 275. New VASOCONSTRICTOR, bovine peptide B, released during blood coagulation. Nature, July 15, p. 290.

TETRAMETHYLDIPICRYLAMINE bacterial agent. Nature, July 15, p. 312.

METHYL 5(6)-BUTYL-2-BENZIMIDAZOLECARBAMATE.
New broad spectrum anthelmintic. Nature, July 15, p. 321.

# SHOPFITTING NOTES

Washable Plants for Display:-Chorley Floral Products (Uxbridge), Ltd., 13 High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex, offer floral arrangements that blend with designers' schemes for shop displays. Where troughs have been built-in as part of an interior scheme, the company provide plants and flowers either in pots or set into one unit to fit the container. These displays, it is claimed, can never become disarranged and need no attention apart from wiping occasionally with a damp cloth.

Wall Coverings.—Increased demand has enabled Galon Fabrics, Ltd., 461b Rayners Lane, Harrow, Middlesex, to reduce the prices of their Galon wall coverings. The materials are PVC vinylcoated fabrics mounted on to a cotton backing and so rendered extremely hardwearing and able to withstand scuffing and rubbing. They are also hygienic, flame-resistant and washable. The fabrics are available in a range of colourings and designs, to give the appearance of fine linen, or sea grass, or canvas, etc. Other Galon fabrics are suitable for table or desk tops, partitions, etc. All are manufactured by Galon A.B. V. Frolunda, Sweden, and are marketed in this country by Galon Fabrics, Ltd. Sample swatches are available on request.

Storage Unit.—Where wall space is limited the Glide-away system of "pull-out" shelving devised by Cuxson, Gerrard & Co. (Furniture), Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham, affords maximum storage capacity for medicines, drugs, etc., in minimum wall space. The system is available in two- or four-bank units in oak or mahogany veneer finish. Each "pull-out" section has one shelf fixed centrally and is supplied with five other adjustable shelves, so that any height of pack may be accommodated. Each shelf is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. from front to back and  $23\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, with lips at the front. Suspended on autoset slides and fitted with a castor at the base, the section pulls out and returns quietly, smoothly and without effort. A hinged flap at the head of the unit may be dropped down over the four banks when closed, providing a means of locking the complete unit. Overall dimensions of the four-bank



Glide-away unit with one of the shelf sections pulled out.

unit are: -6 ft.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. high, 2 ft.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. from side to side, 2 ft. 6 in. from front to back.

# WILLS

MR. J. H. Allan, Ambleside, Ruskin Road, Upper Willingdon, Sussex, late chairman of the Brentford Soap Co., Ltd., left £49,974 (£49,299 net).

MR. H. L. CLARK, M.P.S., River View, Ferncliffe Drive, Utley, Keighley, Yorks, left £20,837 (£20,747 net).

MR. J. A. DEAN, M.P.S., 234 Horninglow Road North, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, left Road £12,388 (£11,387 net).

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER FINDLAY, Glenthorne Nursing Home, Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent, late professor emeritus of chemistry at the University of Aberdeen, left £22,617 the University (£22,479 net).

Mr. F. W. HEELY, Norbury House, Station Road, Alford, Lines, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1903, left £27,840 (£19,689 net).

SIR BASIL EDGAR MAYHEW, 35 Abbey Lodge, Park Road, London, N.W.8, formerly chairman of the Norwich board of Reckitt & Colman, Ltd., left £136,398 (£120,375 net). MR. W. McC. Paton, M.P.S., 8 Kennedy Drive, Airdrie, Lanarks, left personal estate in England and estate in Scotland valued at

# COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—July 30 to Augus	t 5					West		ast			74				Is.
PRODUCT		London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales &	South	North-ea	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel
Alka-Seltzer		3/90	3/90	3/135	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90
Anadin		3/90	2/37	4/74	1/30	3/100	2/60	3/90	4/97	1/30	2/60	_	1/30	_	2/60
Andrews liver salts		3/45	3/45	4/60	5/75	4/120	2/30	4/60	3/45	2/30	2/60	4/60	4/60	2/30	2/30
Askit powders and tablet	s		_	_	7/49	_	-	_		_		3/21	2/14	_	_
Dettol		1/45	2/90	1/45	_		_	-	5/225	_	_		_	-	1/45
Disprin	•••	_	1/15	_	1/15	_		_	2/30	2/30	1/15	1/15			2/30
Haze		-	2/30	-	1/15	1/15	1/15		_		_	1/15	_	-	2/30
Immac		3/90	1/30	2/60	1/30	5/81	2/60	_		5/75	1/30	1/7	_	_	2/60
Imperial Leather		2/45	3/60	3/60	1/15	4/75	3/60	3/60	4/75	2/45	4/75	3/60	4/75		_
Kwells		3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	_	3/21	3/21	3/21		3/21
Moorland indigestion tab	lets	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	-	-
Steradeut		2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60		1/30	2/60	2/60		2/60
Wonder Set	***	2/30		2/30	_	1/15	1/15	1/15	_	2/30	2/30	3/45	_		1/15





For film-stars or housewives, Aronde beauty products are your most spectacular sales-booster! And hard on the heels of this fortune-making Aronde display—projecting our wide range of toiletry and cosmetics from the smallest space possible—comes newsofour success-proved pouchette and toilet-holdall range!

Already selling in more than fifty countries—these fast-selling lines can draw your richest audience... estimated at many gross of sales each year! Research proves ten million women buy a new cosmetic bag once a year—and many buy twice or three times... so take advantage of this season's big-feature range and these super-value price-reduced items: Nylon and Satin Pouchettes reduced from 5/11 to 3/11. Vinyl Pouchettes reduced from 2/3! Also Tollet Holdalls down from 7/6 to 4/6 and 4/11, for men and women!

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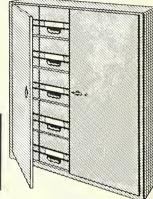
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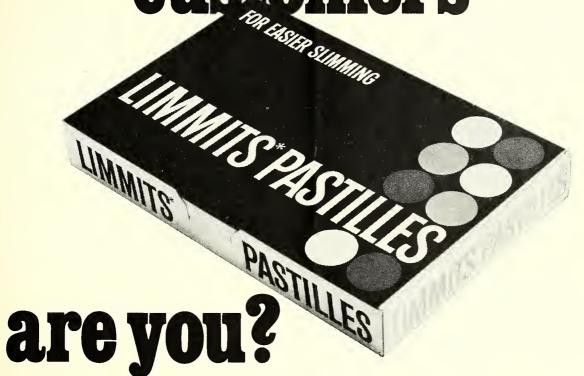


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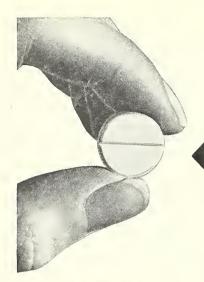
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# Halinamat 300 Projector

A blower cooled 300 watt projector with outstanding Halina f 2·8/100 mm projection lens.

- 40 slide magazine
   Helical focusing
   Smooth slide carrier
   Stove enamel finish
   Double condensers
   Heat absorbing filter
   Streamlined styling
   Elevation adjustment
- - £11-18-6

300 watt lamp AI/37 33/- extra

Also avaiiable Halinamat Quartz Iodine

£18-18-0



JULY 22 1967



# WASP-EZE

# INSTANT PAIN RELIEVER SELLS ITSELF

Get ready for big Summer sales of Wasp-Eze, the important new breakthrough in medical science. Developed by doctors to give instant relief from the pain of wasp and all insect, nettle and jelly-fish stings, while healing them at the same time, revolutionary Wasp-Eze spray is the family's answer to some of Summer's major hazards. This unique aerosol medication, with its special formulation, kills pain instantly, then gets to

work to prevent swelling and counteract the harmful effects of the poison. Wasp-Eze is a new line. It means profitable extra Summer business for you. National distributors are Vestric Ltd. Your representative has all the details – be sure to see him next time he calls.

Wasp-Eze is a chemist-only line.

Active constituents.

Mepyramine Maleate 0.5% W/W: Benzocaine 1.0% W/W

West Mount Chemicals Ltd., P.O. Box No. 18, Roker Avenue, Sunderland, Co. Durham.



Patent applied for.